McKean County Miner.

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SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROGERS, Proprietor.

[illegible] Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

[illegible] SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

[illegible] F. & A. M., meets on [illegible] Wednesday of each [illegible] Masonic Hall.

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A. O. U. W.

[illegible] No. 182, meets every [illegible] evening of each [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block [illegible]

G. A. R.

[illegible] meets every Thursday evening [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block. JOHN C. BACKUS, Com. [illegible]

I. O. G. T.

[illegible] evening at Backus Hall. WM. HAMMOND [illegible]

K. O. T. M.

[illegible] meeting at Cabin Backus [illegible] LEWIS RASEN, Com. [illegible]

Churches.

[illegible]

[illegible] McCANDLESS, Rector [illegible]

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State.

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Col. Norris' Speech.

THE ORATION WHICH CALLED FORTH THE SICKLES CONTROVERSY.—THE GREAT BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The speech which follows was delivered by Colonel A. Wilson Norris at Gettysburg. It has been the cause of much contention, the claim being made that the orator attacked General Daniel E. Sickles. Nothing was further from Colonel Norris's intentions, however, and it seems fair to state that the discussion was provoked by General Sickles and his friends.

The study of the battle of Gettysburg and the events that immediately preceded that great conflict cannot fail to impress us with the conviction that the lives of nations, like those of individuals, are often shaped and directed by the most trivial circumstances. Empires have been overthrown because of the mere caprice or the petty ambitions of their rulers. The face of Europe was changed by the spark that ignited the flames of the Reformation; little grievances nursed the spirit of independence that wrested the American colonies from Great Britain, and the small spite of the general-in-chief of the armies of the United States led to a train of events that brought about the battle of Gettysburg, which was the turning point of the rebellion.

General Halleck's unfriendly mistrust of General Hooker, the commander of the Army of the Potomac, was very pronounced and well known, and when an opportunity offered to show his animosity he did not neglect to seize it. Such an occasion was presented on the march of the Army of the Potomac to Gettysburg, when Halleck attempted to hamper Hooker in the movements which he considered essential to success, and, rather than compromise or jeopard the fate of his army, he asked to be relieved of his command. A fortuitous circumstance induced the selection of General Meade to command the army just about the time the enemy invaded Pennsylvania. Gen. Meade and Gen. Reynolds had both served as brigadier generals in the Reserve division from this State, and Meade had won distinction under Reynolds at Fredericksburg and had, therefore, an intimate acquaintance with him and a thorough knowledge of his character. He knew that Reynolds was a man who was quick to perceive an advantage, prompt and vigorous in action and a soldier of undoubted courage, and with the confiding trust of a comrade he gave into his charge the conduct of the most important part of the campaign then in progress. It is well authenticated that Reynolds intended to provoke an engagement if he came in contact with the enemy, and this purpose must have been known to Meade. We thus see that it was the petty distrust of Halleck which effected a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac and induced the choice of Meade, and that it was Meade's partiality for Reynolds, his fellow Pennsylvanian and old comrade in arms, that determined the selection of Reynolds for the command of the left wing of the army. A careful reading of the orders and reports which passed between these two distinguished officers, together with their intimate personal relations, show that they had the most unbounded confidence in each other, and that Reynolds, in feeling for the enemy and in an attempt to uncover their [illegible] was given a large discretion, which his well established character as a soldier fully justified.

REYNOLDS' AMBITION.

I contend that to the man who fell on this spot is due the singular distinction of forcing a battle at this point, where the advantages of nature assisted so materially to secure the success of our arms. As I before observed, Reynolds sought an encounter with the foe. His feet were on the soil of his native State, with a worthy ambition he was anxious, as one of her sons, to strike the enemy who had pushed his adventurous columns into the very heart of the State, a serious, and, if possible, fatal blow. That enemy had swung far away from his base of supplies, and each step northward had imperiled his line of retreat, and Reynolds could not but believe that his brave men felt as he did, that here, amid our hills, on Northern soil, the blow which the army struck would be a vengeful and heavy one, and that if a decisive victory was obtained Lee never would recross the Potomac with the brave legions that here so devotedly followed him. Meade had conceived the idea that Lee would attack him on the eastern slope of the South Mountain range, and his purpose in sending Reynolds to Gettysburg was to impede the march of the enemy until Meade would have time to concentrate his forces and to be enabled to select his own position and there await the enemy's attack. He meditated a fight, but if possible he wanted a position of his own selection. It was not to give battle to Lee that he directed Reynolds to occupy Gettysburg, but simply to prevent the Confederates from discovering his movements to concentrate his forces. It is a historical fact that Meade knew nothing of the peculiar topography of the vicinity of Gettysburg, and that he merely indicated it as a good point where Reynolds could marshal sufficient force to detain Lee until Meade had brought up his several corps and disposed of them for a fight. The disposition of Meade, it is to be observed, was to be merely a defensive one. It contemplated an attack by Lee, and not to give battle to the enemy unless assailed.

THE ENEMY.

From the reports of Generals Pleasonton and Buford, who had scoured the country with cavalry, Reynolds was convinced also that the enemy intended to offer battle to Meade, and that their movements were simply maneuvres to obtain an advantageous position to strike him. All the indications pointed to a concentration of their forces at Gettysburg, and a glance at a map discovered what a layman, much less a soldier, would have seen, the strategic importance of the possession of a point where public roads converge from every direction. Reynolds, without any knowledge of the natural advantages of the place, knew instinctively that its situation as a central point would invite Lee's attention, and he therefore ordered Buford to take possession of the town and, if attacked, to maintain his position until the arrival of the First Corps, which he promised should be sent to his support. Buford reached Gettysburg with his cavalry division on the afternoon of the 30th of June, and ascertained that the enemy was near at hand, a brigade of his infantry having made its appearance and withdrawn on that day. He was informed that it had gone down the Cashtown road, and he knew, from the reports of scouts, that it had rejoined a large body of Confederate troops, who were feeling their way up that road to likewise take possession of Gettysburg. The field for the battle, therefore, was not chosen by reason of any special or previous knowledge of its importance as a strong natural position, for the Confederate officers who had passed through Gettysburg had evidently not taken any note of its natural advantages; while Buford had not the time to report them to his chief, when he was confronted with the enemy and compelled to give him battle. Buford, on entering the town, remarked the advantages of the position for a general engagement, and, under the instructions of Reynolds, determined to risk a battle if the enemy advanced in the morning, which he predicted they would. He felt that if he could keep the enemy in check for a few hours Reynolds would join him with the First Corps, and that they could then occupy Cemetery and the adjacent hills and hold them against the Confederate army until Meade could muster all his forces at Gettysburg.

A GALLANT ATTEMPT.

It was a gallant act to attempt to hold an army in check with 4,200 men, but Buford was the man for such an emergency. He was a soldier of approved courage and sound judgment, and Reynolds knew he could not confide his plans to one who would more faithfully execute them. Early on the morning of July 1 the division of Heth and Pender, of the Confederate Hill's corps, moved forward, as Buford had prophesied, to seize Gettysburg. At the same hour, 9 o'clock a. m., Heth, on the Confederate side, and Wadsworth, on the Federal, were each pressing their respective divisions forward to this same point. Davis' and Archer's Confederate brigades struck Buford's skirmish line, and the battle began. It was a serious and trying hour for Buford. With his handful of cavalry dismounted and acting as infantry, he presented so bold and extended a front that the enemy were impressed with the belief that they had come in contact with one of the corps of the army, and they hesitated to push forward until the remaining divisions of Hill's corps were brought to their support. In the distance long columns of the enemy could be seen hastening to the fight, which was maintained by Buford with a resolution and tenacity that partook of the heroic. He saw that he could not prolong this unequal struggle, and he anxiously watched the belfry on yonder seminary, where his signal officer was stationed, to catch some tidings of the approach of Reynolds. The signal flags at last waved the cheering news for which he longed and, hurriedly repairing to the belfry, he seized a field-glass and, pointing in the direction of the Emmittsburg road, whence he knew the Federals would come, his heart was lightened by the sight of a column of infantry. He was well aware that it was the advanced division of the First Corps, and, turning an instant to look down the Cashtown road and seeing the heavy columns that were pushing along that highway towards the Confederate front, he determined to has- [illegible] sacrifice until Reynolds' arrival. At this moment a horseman galloped up to the seminary and a familiar voice greeted his ears. It was Reynolds in person, who, hearing the guns, had hurried forward to encourage Buford to continue the fight until the troops which were close behind him could come to his assistance.

It is said that Reynolds was preternaturally sad on this first of July morning, until he heard the thunders of the artillery, and then his face lighted up with more than its wonted brightness. Perhaps he had some premonition of his death, which was chased away by the thought that here, on his native soil, almost within shadow of his own home, he was to have the opportunity to meet and overthrow the insolent foe who, unmolested, was marching and countermarching over the fair fields of his own Pennsylvania. It may be he had some prevision that he was to be the instrument to work out some great glory or good to his country at this critical juncture in the rebellion. He could not but see the imminent peril that threatened the nation. A battle lost then, and on Northern soil, would be so disastrous to the government, and give such prestige to the Confederate hosts, that the loyal portion of our people might distrust their ability to conquer the rebellion, while a victory for our arms would stir anew the fires of our patriotism and call forth the most strenuous exertions to suppress it. A soldier like Reynolds must have perceived at a glance, as he galloped up the Emmittsburg road, the strong positions for the disposition of troops which surrounded Gettysburg. Cemetery Hill, Round Top and the adjacent hills were strongholds which nature herself had constructed, where he knew our troops could confidently await the assaults of any adversary. And what he observed in the morning Hancock saw in the evening when he came to make the disposition for the great conflict which his soldier instinct told him would be renewed on the 2d of July.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

Spurring his steed along the Emmittsburg road and noting at once the superior position which the surrounding hills presented, Reynolds swiftly rode to the meeting with Buford, resolved to withstand the enemy on this, to him, fateful spot. This determination to fight shines bravely through the words of his dispatch to Meade when he said, just after the meeting: "Buford reports that he has found a force of the enemy's infantry which he is unable to dislodge, and while I am aware that it is not your desire to force an engagement at that point, still I feel at liberty to advance and develop the strength of the enemy."

When he saw the enemy in force he turned to an aide and said: "Ride at once at your utmost speed to General Meade; tell him the enemy are advancing in strong force, and that I fear will get to the heights beyond the town before I can. I will fight them inch by inch, and if driven into the town I will barricade the streets and hold them back as long as possible."

Here is the evidence both that Reynolds perceived the advantages of the hills behind the town, and that he was fixed in his resolve to fight until the remaining army corps were brought forward. It is manifest he thought a general engagement was inevitable, and that the position was so superior that Meade ought to be compelled to seize it. Reynolds had broken camp at the break of day, and, having seen the divisions of his own corps in motion and sent orders to Howard and Sickles to immediately follow with the Eleventh and Third Corps, he hastened forward to join Buford, and reached him at the critical time we have described. Mounting the belfry of the seminary he took in the situation at a glance, and, with a promise of instant support to Buford, he hurried away to meet his First Division and bring it up to the fight, where cavalry were still holding their dearly earned position.

The corps had made a forced march with Wadsworth's division a half hour in advance, and its blue columns were in sight. Reynolds himself led the division to the front and with it relieved the cavalry about ten o'clock in the morning. The first collision between Heth's division and Buford's cavalry had taken place about eight o'clock, so that the conflict had been waged for two hours by these resolute cavalrymen before they were relieved. It was fortunate for the country that an officer like Buford was charged with this important duty on that morning. Reynolds, when he sent Buford to hold Gettysburg, knew that officer would maintain his position if it was within the compass of human bravery and endurance, and Buford was as confident that Reynolds would not permit him to suffer any sacrifice that was not called for by the exigencies of the occasion. It was a mutual trust, and neither betrayed the other, and to these two faithful officers the country is indebted for the battle of Gettysburg. If Reynolds, resolved to precipitate a conflict, had not provoked the engagement at this particular place where the advantages of nature were so largely in our favor and contributed so greatly to our success, who can divine what might have been the event of the battle which must inevitably have been fought between these two great armies and the consequent result to the nation?

GENERAL SICKLES' WORDS.

In an address delivered in Boston on April 8 of this year General Sickles used these words: "Mark you, the battle of Gettysburg was fought on your front (that of the Third Corps) on the 2d of July. That was Gettysburg. Gettysburg was not the accidental collision of two corps on the right flank on July 1, where Reynolds so gallantly and unfortunately fell. That was not the battle of Gettysburg. That was an accidental combat, without significance. The battle of Gettysburg was not the desperate but forlorn and hopeless assault of Pickett on our centre. The battle of Gettysburg was fought on your front on July 2. The battle of Gettysburg was decided by you and the supports that came to aid you."

It is demonstrable, as we have shown to-day, that the battle on the first day was not an accidental collision of two corps, but was deliberately sought and provoked by Reynolds, and in the dispositions which he made for it both General Howard and Sickles were assigned important places, which neither of them occupied at the time they were ordered to do so, and the disaster which overtook the First Corps and almost annihilated its brave divisions was, in a large measure, due to the failure of Generals Howard and Sickles to reach Gettysburg with their respective corps at the time they were [illegible] had moved his corps promptly within supporting distance of the First Corps, and taken position with two divisions on the right of the First Corps, with the third division held in reserve on Cemetery Hill, as he had been directed to do, instead of coming up at one o'clock, when the First Corps had been engaged for over three hours, the result of the first day's fight would have been different. And when the Eleventh Corps came to the front it did not join the rights of the line, for I was an eye-witness to that movement and saw the wide gap between our right and the Eleventh Corps left, through which the enemy poured in and turned our flank before the retreat to the town began.

General Sickles had an order from General Reynolds to march to Gettysburg on the morning of July 1. This order was delivered to him as early as one o'clock that morning. He was only twelve miles away, and yet with this positive order he did not break his camp until afternoon, and did not reach Gettysburg until night. If General Sickles had carried out his order, as his superior officer, Reynolds, expected, he also would have been at Gettysburg to have taken his place on the left of the First Corps, and have likewise saved it from the terrible loss it sustained.

HEROES.

Mead is dead; Reynolds fell here, and Hancock, amid the grief of the whole nation, was recently laid in his grave. Meade intended to fight, but was seeking ground of his own choosing whereon to wage the fight. Reynolds, with a large discretion, knowing of this purpose of Meade and burning with a desire to meet the enemy, was sent by Meade to cover the concentration of his troops, and, finding an advantageous place to strike the enemy, delivered the blow and sent word to Meade to come up with the remaining corps of the army, and Hancock, who selected the final position for the fight, and who himself located Sickles' corps, confirmed Reynolds' judgment in selecting Gettysburg for the battle by sending word to Meade to push forward with the rest of the army. It will not do to call this an accidental combat of no significance, and especially when the language falls from the lips of one who has never explained why he did not obey Reynolds' order and reach Gettysburg until after the shadows of night had fallen over that bloody field, where the First Corps had sustained the severest loss suffered by any individual corps in a battle of the war. The graves of my dead comrades of the First Corps would reproach me if I was silent when the conflict which that corps maintained for six hours against fearful odds is belittled by being called an accidental conflict without significance. The collision, doubtless, never would have occurred had not Reynolds felt confident that the Eleventh and Third Corps were in the immediate rear within supporting distance, and when he gave the enemy battle he had a right to presume that these two corps were on the march to assist him, and particularly when they were within hearing of his guns.

When Reynolds led the Iron Brigade of Wadsworth's division of the First Corps, into the fight it was about ten o'clock in the morning. The skirmishers of Heth were in the woods, concealed by the underbrush, and when Reynolds, after leading the First Brigade into position, turned to the rear to bring in the Second as they came up he was shot by one of these Confederate skirmishers. He fell within a few feet from where he was shot and never uttered a word after he was struck. This table marks the spot where he fell. Around us on every side are seen the tables which mark the respective places where the various regiments fought on that eventful morning. The line of every arm of the service, cavalry, artillery, infantry can here be traced. It was a beautiful conception, the design of thus permanently making the position where the several commands wrought their share in this great battle. My regiment, in General Paul's brigade, of General Robinson's division of the First Corps, was in front of the seminary here in our sight, when the report came back to us that Reynolds had fallen mortally wounded. "The General is killed, Reynolds is shot," were the sorrowful words that passed swiftly along the line. Every brow darkened at the intelligence, but the shadows were not all those of grief; for, in the angry gleam of the eye, the compressed lips and the nervous clutch of the guns, one could see the spirit of vengeance that had been aroused in the breasts of his brave followers by this heart-rending report. At this crisis his death was extremely unfortunate, and the loss of his services irreparable. The corps had the utmost confidence in his courage and ability, and his death spread through its ranks not only despondency but distrust. When he fell the corps knew it had lost its chief and its brain. He had its unbounded attachment. The men were aware how skillful, brave and discreet he was, and how studiously he cared for their comfort and welfare. "Who is that officer in the plain blouse and forage cap, who rides about from camp to camp at night and sees that the troops are properly disposed?" "There goes Johnny Reynolds," is the homely but loving remark of some one of the men, as the blouse and the cap dash by. "He's looking out for a place for us to camp; why the thunder don't he send an aide?" Because his men's comfort was his own, and he would not leave the saddle until his troops were properly fixed for the night.

A TRUE SOLDIER.

One of the last times I saw him he had thus selected a camp for our brigade, and he rode up to General Paul and pointed out the place he had chosen. These acts of thoughtfulness and kindness touched the hearts of his men and endeared him to them. They had seen him courageous in the fight, and had learned to respect him; they had seen him in the camp, thus observant and kind, and had learned to love him. He was by profession and in spirit a true soldier. He was quiet and inoffensive in his manner, yet commanding and full of dignity. His deportment, though stern, had none of that supercilious contempt for volunteers which had hitherto so peculiarly belonged to the professional soldier in this country. His capacity for endurance was wonderful, so much so that he was called the Iron General. On the field of battle he was cool, self-possessed and wary, his mind ever cautious, looking to and providing for every contingency. "Colonel," he remarked in my hearing one day to a distinguished officer in our service, "you must make that breastwork bomb proof; this point is open to attack, and the enemy will be likely to assail it." In a very [illegible] with the last shovelfull of dirt came a score of shells to batter them down and test the strength and durability of the work. Nothing escaped the scrutiny of his sleepless, searching and watchful eye. He was a rigid, uncompromising disciplinarian, and enforced obedience with severity; yet his every action was accompanied by a dignity so much his own that his very anger seemed graceful.

General Reynolds was born in Lancaster on the 20th of September, 1820. A part of his early schooling he received at Lititz, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, under the tutelage of Mr. John Beck, who for fifty years presided over the Moravian Academy at that place, and whose school was deservedly noted by reason of the sensible and practical instruction it imparted. He subsequently attended academies in Maryland and Lancaster county until he was appointed a cadet at West Point on the 30th of June, 1837, by Mr. Buchanan, afterwards president of the United States, then representing the Lancaster district in congress. He entered West Point at the age of 17 and graduated four years after, when he became a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery and was made first lieutenant in 1846. He was in the battle of Monterey and brevetted captain September 23, 1846, and in the battle of Buena Vista, in January, 1847, and brevetted major for his gallantry in that engagement. He was made a captain in the regular army in 1855, served against the Indians in Oregon and subsequently in the Utah expedition in 1858, and in 1859 was made commandant of cadets at West Point. Early in 1861 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry and in August of the same year a brigadier general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division, commanded by General McCall, the other two brigades of the division being commanded respectively by Generals Meade and Ord. In 1862 he was made Military Governor of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and so considerate was his treatment of its people, that when captured a short time thereafter at the battle of Gaines' Mills, the authorities of the town went to Richmond and asked for his release. It is a noteworthy fact that Reynolds and the officer for whom he was exchanged, General Barksdale, of Mississippi, were both killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Upon his return to the army he was placed in command of the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, serving with distinction in the Army of Virginia under General Pope. When Pennsylvania was invaded, after the battle of Second Bull Run, at the request of Governor Curtin he was assigned to the command of the militia in this State, and when he rejoined the army he succeeded General Hooker in command of the First Corps. In March, 1863, he was made a major general of volunteers, and in June of that year colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry. When the Army of the Potomac started on the campaign which led to the battle of Gettysburg, he was assigned to the left wing of the army, which comprised the First and Eleventh Corps and the cavalry division of Buford.

THE MANNER OF MAN.

Major Joseph G. Rosengarten, to whom I am largely indebted for much of the information obtained in regard to General Reynolds and who served with great credit and honor on his staff and who entertains a most affectionate recollection of his chief, thus describes the General: "Reynolds' was a face and figure worthy the sculptor's chisel and the painter's brush. Fully six feet in height, he was so well proportioned that he did not seem to be beyond the average; his dark hair and eyes; his pearly teeth shining through his tawney mustache; his high cheek bones, that gave him almost the look of an Indian; his long lithe figure; his almost perfect horsemanship; his quickness in motion; his simplicity in dress and demeanor; his watchfulness and incessant activity—these live in the memory of the thousands who are proud to recall their gallant leader. General Reynolds was a true hero in life and in death. His one purpose was to do his duty, and he did it without regard to cost or consequence. The affectionate confidence of all under whom he served and of all who served under him, and the honors freely conferred on him, are the best evidences of the well-founded reliance on his soldierly qualities. Rising steadily to the demands made upon his skill and military genius, he was as perfectly master of himself and all his faculties when he was in charge of a section of artillery in his first engagement in the Mexican war as when he commanded the left wing of the Army of the Potomac in his last battle."

In the fall of Reynolds the country lost a patriot whose love for her was as boundless as her borders; the army a general whose skill and ability, tradition says, had twice obtained for him the offer of the command of the Army of the Potomac; his corps a chief whom it devotedly loved and in whom it had the profoundest trust, and Pennsylvania a son whose valor and distinguished services have shed undying lustre on her name, and whose life-blood was among the first to crimson her soil, as he gave it a free-will offering in her defense. She honors herself in thus honoring, as she does to-day in conspicuously marking the spot where he fell, her brave, chivalric and noble son.

PENNSYLVANIANS.

It is a strange coincidence that in this, the decisive battle of the war, fought on Pennsylvania soil, three of the officers who rendered the most conspicuous services, and were charged, not only with the entire command, but with the most important of the movements of the campaign and the battle, were three Pennsylvanians—Meade, Reynolds and Hancock. Meade was invested, only a few days before the fight, with the supreme command of the army. Reynolds, with enlarged discretion, was entrusted by Meade with the command of the left wing, and in the exercise of that discretion gave the enemy battle at Gettysburg, where nature so materially assisted our arms; while Hancock, whose military instinct at once perceived the advantages of the position which the dead Reynolds had selected, formed our battle line on Cemetery Hill, determined to there withstand the Confederate assault, and himself received its severest shock when Pickett charged his devoted Second Corps. There were, of course, glorious deeds wrought by other officers on this now famous field, but among the names which will be indissolubly linked with the great battle will be those of these three distinguished sons of our own State.

How suggestive and mutely eloquently are all our surroundings to-day. Whose patriotism would not grow warm in the presence of yonder Cemetery Hill with its divisions of slain, encircled as we are with these memorial tablets, which, though cold and silent, speak so touchingly of the valor, heroism and sacrifice of the brave men who here so nobly contended for their country's cause? What a glorious and moving sight it was to see the Army of the Potomac as it stood on those plains and hills, its hundreds of banners waving in the breeze and kissed by the sunlight, mingling their splendor with the gleaming sabres and glistening muskets as its blue lines were set in array, and what a startling vision was that other when long lines of steel burst like sunbeams from the surrounding woods, as the gray columns of the enemy emerged in full armor for the fray. As this splendid panorama unfolded, the first thought that shaped itself and leaped to your lips was one of painful regret that these embattled hosts should be armed against each other, citizen against citizen, brother against brother, the nation's wrath enkindled against itself. Do you realize, my countrymen, that the air about us to-day, so calm and still and filled with no sounds but those of peace, was once instinct with death and trembled with the din and clamor of war? Can you imagine that these hills that sleep so quietly about us with their heads bathed in the sunlight, and their feet nestled in the cool shadows of the woods, once rocked with the thunders of two hundred guns? Can you believe that these fair fields, blooming and smiling with their rich harvests that have just shed their green to put on their yellow and gold, were once red with the tide of battle as its crimson currents swept to and fro over the plain on a part of which we now hold this peaceful meeting? Nature has left but few traces of the great conflict. The busy and constant march of the seasons has smoothed down the ravages and scars of the contest, but gratitude and art are erecting, as we are helping to do to-day, such monuments as will commemorate its valor and heroism; and amid all these memorials of a people's affection and remembrance there will be none as we go down the future that will attract more attention or awaken more patriotism than that of the great soldier who here lost his life.

"DR. SELLER'S Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers, give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25 cents a bottle.

PERSONS who are past fifty will find Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy just about the medicine they need when they need a medicine at all. The ten years which follow that age are full of dangers which do not threaten younger men and women. This preparation gives tone to the system, gently expels impurities and prevents the outcropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why not live out all your days in health and strength.

I HAD to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago, Ill.

Home Testimonials.

Mrs. Henry Gallup was teaching school in Norwich township last winter, and had been suffering from nervous sick headache a long time, and Miss Lydia Perry, of the same place, told her that there was no use in suffering so much when she could get a sure, simple remedy that she had tried and that had cured her, viz: Dennis' Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure, and one box of Indian Root Pills. She took the advice and now says that she is cured. Go thou and do likewise.

For sale by E. B. McCoy, Smethport, C. R. Burdick, Hamlin, C. A. Anderson and Smith & Hall, Colegrove, Pa.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

[illegible]

Smethport Pa July 23 1886

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

[illegible]
JAMES A BEAVER
of [illegible]ntre County
[illegible]
WILLIAM T DAVIES
of Bradford County
[illegible]
A WILSON NORRIS
of Philadelphia
[illegible]
THOMAS J STEWART
of Montgomery County
[illegible]
EDWIN S OSBORNE
of Luzerne County

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT [illegible] 1886 [illegible]

MONDAY SEPT [illegible] 1886 [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

H [illegible] Esq of the Bradford [illegible] a member of the Republican State Committee for McKean county for the [illegible] year

The headquarters of the republican state committee in Philadelphia are at the Continental hotel Chestnut St. Chairman Cooper has selected for his secretaries Frank Willing Leach Capt Henry [illegible] and Jno W [illegible] three very efficient men.

W E MASON

The third congressional district of Illinois comprising [illegible] seven wards of the city of Chicago and owing to serious divisions in the republican party is now represented in congress by a democrat although the republicans are very largely in the majority in the district. There has lately been made an effort by the leading republicans of the district to harmonize the different elements within the party which has resulted satisfactorily. The district convention for the nomination of a republican candidate for congress was held in that city on Saturday the 10th inst at which Hon Wm E Mason was nominated receiving on the first formal ballot 85 votes to four for his opponent. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the nomination of Mr Mason will result in harmonizing the party and that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr Mason is a brother of J W Mason Esq the hardware merchant of this borough. He was born in Franklinville Cattaraugus county N Y on the 17th of July 1850. When seven years old his father moved to Iowa where young Mason resided until some sixteen years ago when he moved to Chicago where he began the practice of law. He has acquired a splendid practice and has represented his district in both houses of the Illinois legislature. The following extract from Mr Mason's speech accepting the congressional nomination shows that his republicanism is of the genuine order:

While I believe in a genuine civil service reform I am utterly opposed to the hypocritical reform advocated by Grover Cleveland and his cabinet. I [illegible] believe in hypocrisy in politics. When the postmaster of Chicago against whom there were no charges was removed and a democrat was appointed who would make changes to influence the result in a senatorial election that was hypocrisy and Grover Cleveland participated in it. [Applause] So far as I am concerned there shall be no bloody shirt in this campaign. But if to denounce Jeff Davis and those who call him a statesman and patriot is waving the bloody shirt I shall be guilty of that and my opponent can make the most of it. [Applause] If criticism of the voting of public money to men who were disloyal, if criticism of the man who signed a bill to pension a traitor and vetoed a bill to pension the widow of a general who conquered him in the same hour, if that is discussing war issues, my opponent can make the most of it. [Applause] If denouncing frauds in the South is a discussing of war issues, he can make the most of that. [Applause] I was born a republican and I promise to be loyal to the principles of that great party.

COL NORRIS' SPEECH

We give our first page this week to the publication of the speech of Col A Wilson Norris delivered a few days since on the Gettysburg battle-field upon the occasion of placing the Reynolds memorial in position. It will well repay perusal. Gen Reynolds was not only one of the greatest military characters that the war of the rebellion brought into [illegible] but he was a Pennsylvanian and no man was more sincerely beloved by the citizens of his native State than he. Therefore when Gen Sickles [illegible] to belittle the memorable struggle of the First Corps [illegible] first day's fight at Gettysburg under command of Reynolds his superior officer [illegible] at Boston last April [illegible] that there should be found [illegible] of the First Corps who [illegible]. It is a matter of history that [illegible] the carnage of that [illegible] was awful and that had [illegible] obeyed the order of Reynolds his superior officer and [illegible] of the First with the Third [illegible] the losses would have been comparatively light.

Col Norris was a [illegible] in the First Corps. He was [illegible] from then [illegible] he showed himself to be one [illegible]. He was selected to make the address on the placing of the Reynolds memorial [illegible] comrades of the First Corps insisted that he should at least correct the false statements made by Gen Sickles in Boston. He did so and any man who has any regard for the truth of history will honor him for so doing. He is the candidate of the republican party for Auditor General and [illegible] so only do we give so much space to this subject? Many of the [illegible] papers of the State are endeavoring to create a sentiment of hostility [illegible] him because of the character of his allusions to Sickles in his Gettysburg speech. They will probably wish they had started in for some other game before they get through with this hunt. A writer in a recent issue of the Philadelphia *News* gives some interesting facts in this controversy which we copy:

Let me [illegible] for your benefit [illegible] Sickles [illegible] Norris provoked the discussion. During an army reunion or at some celebration [illegible] early part of last April General Sickles made an address in which he endeavored to make it appear that he fought the battle of Gettysburg [illegible] in which he referred to the movement by Gen [illegible] Reynolds and the First Corps as a mere [illegible]. It is a singular fact that during the lives of Meade Warren Humphreys [illegible] Hancock [illegible] spoke publicly on the subject of his part in the battle of Gettysburg [illegible] Col Norris was selected as the orator upon the [illegible] placing the Reynolds memorial [illegible] Sickles [illegible] the New York [illegible] Sickles and his [illegible] Reynolds and Meade [illegible] they intend to carry the [illegible] through with [illegible] pervert history and their present [illegible] at the [illegible] of their [illegible] Norris had the courage to [illegible] scheme [illegible].

When [illegible] the First Corps and the friends of Reynolds. After Sickles' address in Boston and after preparations had been made for the Gettysburg reunion [illegible] Col Norris was besieged by [illegible] stand [illegible] truthfulness [illegible] Sickles [illegible]. There was Major [illegible] Reynolds' staff. He is known to most of you as a gentleman of culture of learning and of irreproachable [illegible]. He voluntarily furnished Colonel Norris with the facts that formed the basis of the Gettysburg address and referred him to other soldiers who could substantiate all that he claimed as to Sickles' tardiness. He called upon him as one of Reynolds' followers to defend the memory of that great chieftain. What would any man of courage of character of chivalrous [illegible] have done under the circumstances? Would not Colonel Norris have been [illegible] if he had [illegible] in the performance of the [illegible] thus thrust upon him. Not being [illegible] he did just what he should have done. He did not speak recklessly and none but demagogues [illegible] his motives. He [illegible] great Pennsylvanian from the indirect calumny of a New Yorker.

As to the merits of the controversy between the two men it would be idle for me to speak. I leave that to those versed in the science of war and familiar with the facts of the case. I know one story however that has a strong bearing upon the matter at issue. After P F Rothermel had finished his picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" which now hangs in Memorial Hall Fairmount Park it was exhibited for a time in a one storied building at the north west corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets where the handsome structure of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company now stands. One day Joseph G Rosengarten and William F Littleton now clerk of the Quarter Sessions but then president of the Select Council visited the place together to look upon the painting. While they were thus engaged General George G Meade who was then in the land of the living entered. He knew both gentlemen and engaged in conversation. He explained the meaning of several features of the canvass and in the course of his remarks made use of this striking expression: "If Sickles had not lost his leg in the battle of Gettysburg he would have been cashiered the army." My authority for this story is Mr Littleton himself whose memory of the occurrence is clear. Meade and [illegible] never questioned Sickles' courage but his disobedience of orders and his recklessness have been called into question.

It is true that Norris was but a boy when he took part in the Gettysburg conflict but the hardships that he endured were so exceptionally cruel that I think he earned a right to talk about the events of the civil war. He was first lieutenant of Company D One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers when he was only nineteen years of age. His brother John was a surgeon in the Eighty First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the two took part in the Gettysburg fight. The young lieutenant was captured and taken to Libby Prison Richmond where for ten months he was subjected to treatment that killed many of his companions. Thence he was taken to Macon thence to Savannah thence to Charleston where the Union prisoners were under the fire of the Union fleet and thence to Columbia, S C. He was imprisoned for twenty months, and when he was exchanged he found that he had been made a captain. None of you can conceive the terrors of the life he led during his long confinement.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The republican convention declared in favor of submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to amend the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. Since that declaration there have been a great variety of opinions expressed as to the length of time it would require to carry into effect an amendment [illegible] the legislature and a majority of the people vote for it. It is firmly believed by many that it could not be [illegible] effect within five years or more but that idea is utterly ridiculous. There is a provision in Article XVIII of the constitution which prevents amendments from being [illegible] that a [illegible] the democracy are successful in defeating enough republican members of the legislature to give the lower house to the democrats it will be a long time [illegible] the people [illegible] anything to say on the subject. The article of our State Constitution which [illegible] amendments is as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII [illegible] Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published and if in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published [illegible]

[illegible]

A VERY [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] governor [illegible] Beaver. He claims that Curtin would be beaten by about a hundred thousand, Wallace by fifty to seventy thousand and that there is no show for [illegible] Guthrie. He is a little off on Black but is a good guesser on Curtin Wallace and others.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* which [illegible] Mr Samuel J Randall is a democrat gives the figures to show that his district in this city regularly gives a democratic majority. Mr Randall's district is democratic. The republican legislature [illegible] Mr Randall [illegible] gerrymanders [illegible] district [illegible]. Why [illegible] the *Times-Democrat* explain [illegible]—Philadelphia *Record*.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

[illegible]

HARRISBURG Pa July 19. Your correspondent in his last week's letter gave you a hurried sketch of the meeting of the Dauphin county democratic committee and the conclusions reached at that meeting. It has been almost one week since the [illegible] of this county held that meeting and the surprises that were then given have not ceased to be the talk of our local democracy who have failed even at this late date to understand exactly what struck them. You may remember that several weeks ago the leaders of the majority (Myers) faction issued an address to the democracy of our county counciling harmony and peace among the warring factions. The Dull faction from the start took no stock in this [illegible] because as was said to your correspondent it was not sincere. Both leaders at once began to work quietly among the respective factions each determined to knife the other at the first opportunity. The opportunity arrived soon enough and it resulted as you have already been told in the defeat of the Myers contingent. Ever since the committee met the defeated Myers faction have been endeavoring to explain how the thing happened. War has been declared and the city and county has been controlled by the factions to drum up the faithful. The Myers men do not concede a victory to the Dullites—nor do they despair of capturing the county convention when it meets at Steelton on August 11th. It is indeed funny to write that a little suburban village inconvenient of access and altogether deficient in accommodations for the delegates has been selected as the place for the meeting of the county convention but, as one of the Dull men said to me a few days ago, it was a matter of small import where the convention was held only so we could succeed in taking it away from Harrisburg where the Myers influence would be potent in its deliberations. At Steelton Col Bent, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, who masqueraded a few years ago as a republican and came near defeating our congressional ticket, will take an active hand in the Dull programme and do his level best to knock Myers and his Harrisburg crowd out. But bless my soul when Myers gets his fighting clothes on and goes in to win he most always gets there, and the way the boys will flock to the Myers standard will make the Dull follows wonder what hit them. There have been all sorts of comments on the county committee's action on Tuesday last [illegible]

[illegible]

The democracy of both factions [illegible]

As the time draws near for the [illegible] convention [illegible]

It will be an easy task to [illegible] entered into the campaign [illegible]

Some of our local democratic leaders look with much distrust upon the probable stand that Judge Rhone of Wilkes Barre and Mr Hunsicker of Norristown Montgomery county may take on the prohibition question. Both of these gentlemen are prominent democrats with a good following in the communities where they reside [illegible] Norristown Montgomery county which was addressed by Mr Wolfe. Mr Hunsick[illegible] Judge Rhone [illegible] Wilkes Barre [illegible]

[illegible] and leave than the republican party on this question [illegible]

This [illegible] vigorous and healthy [illegible] but the democratic party has never been guilty of [illegible] any subject [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

[illegible]

WASHINGTON July 20. When the Forty-ninth congress convened the knowing ones predicted that it would not do anything harmful except to the party in power. It was to be a lively session and an enjoyable one to the republicans. The country was told it might look for eight months of talking with very little work. These prophesies have been fulfilled literally. People ask Why is it that congress accomplishes so little? The disagreements in the democratic family have of course been the chief source of the trouble of late.

There is scarcely any question of public policy over which the party has not split into discordant factions and become actively belligerent on slight provocation throughout the entire session. The tariff civil service reform and silver are the principal grounds upon which they cannot meet without battle and there are many others.

But aside from this there are other reasons why congress accomplishes so little work. An enormous amount of private legislation is asked of it and then its great size and the absence of any personal responsibility on the part of members should be taken into consideration. With a body composed of four hundred members it is difficult for the average member to feel any sense of personal responsibility especially when he finds a disposition to oppose the measures that he may attempt to put into practical operation.

With more than 10,000 bills pressing and every member scrambling for his own pet measure and trying to knock everybody else out so that he can have a chance himself there is little show for anybody. More bills have been introduced in congress during the present session than were ever introduced during both sessions of any other congress and more bills have passed this session than ever before in one session but most of them have been of a private character. None of the important public measures have become laws. The educational bill the bankruptcy bill the increase of the navy the tariff the silver question the mormon question oleomargarine and several other such matters are waiting for final action and are likely to wait. They cannot be considered this session and as for next session there is so little of it that what could not be accomplished in eight months is not likely to be compassed in three.

As the river and harbor bill approaches a vote in the senate considerable interest is manifested in its fate. Senator Miller of New York favored the bill as it came from the house. He did not think the surplus money in the treasury could be better used than in the manner proposed in this bill. Congress was not going to increase the army or the navy or to make large expenditures for coast defenses. The money appropriated in this bill would be paid for labor—would be put into circulation. He mentioned the threat of an executive veto if the bill swelled beyond a certain point. Mr Miller did not care to discuss that danger. He was here to do his duty as he understood it. Congress had been in session over seven months and had done nothing to start afresh the wheels of commerce, to set in motion the mills that were now standing idle. The labor troubles would cease when labor was employed at remunerative prices. He thought congress ought to make an appropriation for rivers and harbors of not less than twenty five or thirty million dollars. He expected that a shout of "job" and "logrolling" and other such terms would be poured upon the senate but they had no effect upon him.

The extraordinary order issued by President Cleveland to all heads of governments warning them and their subordinates against emphasizing themselves as offensive partisans during the coming campaign was the chief topic of conversation at the capital on Thursday last [illegible] national show of reform [illegible] The new rules [illegible] The republican government employes [illegible] were dismissed from the [illegible] office yesterday, one hundred are to go from the treasury and the commissioner of pensions is doing the best he knows how for the spoilsmen. The number of democrats who have gotten in under the civil service law during the last six months [illegible] appointment [illegible] Black [illegible] pension office [illegible] Higgins would say that [illegible]

R

THE rumor was being currently circulated a week ago that Mr Powderly the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor had consented to become the democratic candidate for governor. It was understood that he was to be given this nomination in order to get him out of the way as a candidate for congress in the Lackawanna district. But since then Mr Powderly has knocked all these calculations in the head. To some friend in Philadelphia on Tuesday last he said:

I would not accept the nomination for governor were it to come to me unanimously and I were certain of its being ratified by my election. Not this year nor four years hence shall I accept. I like my home in Scranton but sooner than go to Washington from the Twelfth district as congressman I would leave Scranton. If I were to go to Washington I should like to do my duty as a congressman but I could not do that under existing conditions as the time of congressmen is nowadays devoted to place seeking for post office or department clerkships. It is not because of my position that I shun politics. Were I out of this position to morrow I should be of the same mind.

PROHIBITION IN POLITICS

A LETTER FROM THE REV EDWARD BRYAN OF BRADFORD PENN

[illegible]

SIR: [illegible]

[illegible] contrast with this extreme and untenable theory the policy which is fostered by the republican party and to which a movement is now inaugurated to commit the party by formal platform utterance. According to this theory restrictive measures looking toward the confinement of the liquor business within narrower limits either by taxation or by high license are recognized as legitimate and advisable or unadvisable according to the public sentiment of localities but the right of the people of any state to vote on the question of prohibiting the liquor business is also recognized and the opportunity so to do is to be guaranteed. At the same time the shameful abuses and suicidal criminality of which the liquor traffic is guilty are held justly to demand its early and perpetual forfeiture of all legal sanction and necessitate as an heroic measure and for the public welfare, the final adoption of a policy of utter extermination.

According to one theory prohibition is an inflexible principle admitting of no alternative according to the other it is a suppressive measure the justification for which is grounded in the exigencies of the times. The one has for its aim to render by law the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages an impossibility. If this goal could be reached the use of such beverages would likewise become impossible and the said legislation would therefore be to all intents and purposes sumptuary in its character. The other theory seeks to restrict and eventually condemn the liquor traffic as a private business to complete government control. In the ultimate adjustment of the question it would not be inconsistent with this theory to provide for the sale of liquor through state agencies as is now done in prohibitory states where the evils resulting from the sale as a source of profit would be avoided but where the abominable hypocrisies attending the requirement of medical prescriptions would be no longer fostered.

The charge is made that the republican party is committed to the liquor interest and that no genuine temperance reform work can be expected through its instrumentality. Time will establish either the truth or the falsity of this charge. In the meantime its past performances its present activity, and its pledges for the future in promotion of temperance measures, are sufficient to merit a reluctance to believe what is at present a premature but an entirely mistaken judgment. Then, too a rather ominous uncertainty attending the course which will be pursued by a compacted south in the ascendency which it has now attained in the national government ought to be sufficient to check any impatience that may be felt with regard to the secondary position in which the republican party continues to keep the temperance issue. Dead issues should, indeed, be buried if they are actually dead, but when they show signs of resuscitation it is often unsafe even to retire them to a subordinate place.

In the midst of the zealous and somewhat noisy advocacy of political temperance views there are already signs of self exhaustion in this defection from the republican ranks to prohibitionism. The mass of temperance people are rapidly reaching the conclusion that to have the temperance cause kicked about in the present fashion as the football of political strife bodes naught but evil to the temperance cause; that to force the issue on intemperate opinions and measures rather than on well ascertained principles is both unwise and unjust; that the now apparent subordination of temperance aims to an ambition for political preferment for the securing of which recourse is had to the popular uprising of a great moral reform, is a base betrayal of the cause; that the welcome which is so hastily extended to so-called political seceders and aspirants, the selection and the fulsome laudation of candidates whose temperance record is tainted by the [illegible] sort of hypocrisy, together with the suspiciously ostentatious advertisement of their clean handedness and honesty, that all this is [illegible] bringing this entire political temperance [illegible] into contempt.

No individual and no political party can rightfully withhold from any true reform both genuine sympathy and active participation but the time for action as well as the method of action must be judiciously chosen. And the caution which is contained in those pregnant words of Emerson's may well be heeded: "Those who are urging with most ardor what are called the greatest benefits of mankind are narrow self pleasing conceited men and affect us as the insane do. They bite us and we run mad also. I think the work of the reformer as innocent as other work that is done around him but when I have seen it near I do not like it better. It is done in the same way it is done profanely not piously by management by tactics and clamor. It is a buzz in the ear. [illegible] The reforms have their high origin in an ideal justice but they do not retain the purity of an idea. They are quickly organized in some low inadequate form and present no more poetic image to the mind than the evil tradition which they reprobated. [illegible] We say then that the reforming movement is sacred in its origin in its management and details timid and profane. The impulse is good and the theory the practice is less beautiful."

EDWARD BRYAN

Bradford Penn July 6 1886

GEORGE B ROBERTS

PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

To be president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to be the head of the most illustrious private enterprise on this continent. Even in these days when [illegible]

To hold a vast corporation to such standards in spite of the tendency to degeneration which inheres in organizations even more markedly than in individuals demands great qualities in the management and involves an unending strain upon whomever stands at the head of it all. No one can wonder then at the deep lines in the serious intellectual responsible face which is represented by No [illegible] of the "Men of Mark" series of portraits recently published by Murphy & Co *Tribune* building New York and to whom we are indebted for a copy.

George B Roberts the efficient coadjutor and worthy successor of J Edgar Thompson and Thomas A Scott was born in Montgomery county Pennsylvania on the 15th of January 1833 and is now therefore in his fifty-third year. He is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy. His entire life has practically been passed in railway service [illegible] the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1851 and was steadily engaged in the location and construction of various railroads including the Sunbury and Erie North Pennsylvania Northwestern Pennsylvania Allentown and Auburn Mahoney and Broad Mountain West Jersey and other roads until 1862 when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On May 28 1862 he became assistant to Mr J Edgar Thompson, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and remained in that position until 1869 when he was elected fourth vice-president serving in that capacity until March 29 1873 and then as second vice-president until June 3 1874.

Upon Mr Thompson's death and Colonel Scott's accession to the presidency of the company June 3 1874 Mr Roberts was elected first vice-president and continued in that position until June 1 1880 when he was elected to the presidency which position he now holds.

It will be seen that Mr Roberts' experience has been such as to make him eminently fitted for his present responsible position and that in addition to his extensive knowledge of engineering questions his duties for the last twenty three years have been such as to make him thoroughly conversant with all departments of railway service. He is a man of eminently sound judgment on financial questions, and is necessarily called upon to decide the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in all transportation matters connected with the trunk lines and other grave questions bearing upon the vast interests controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

What these interests are may be gathered from the fact that this with its hundred companies operates over 7,000 miles of road running through nine States of the Union, employs 74,105 men, uses 2,470 locomotives and over 83,674 cars of all kinds. In building and repairing rolling stock, its Altoona shops alone employ nearly 5,000 men.

He is president not only of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proper, but also of the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburg Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the three main organizations that operate the western system of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and also of a very large number of other subordinate corporations.

Mr Roberts is still in the prime of life, and should have many years of usefulness before him.

IN one week Ely's Cream Balm opened a passage in one nostril through which I had not breathed in three years, subdued an inflammation in my head and throat, the result of Catarrh.—Colonel O. M. NEILLIAY, Owego, N Y (See adv.)

Abraham Lincoln.

Among recent facts of literary and popular interest, is the announcement of a new illustrated biography entitled "The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln" written by "Those who knew him." The plan of the work is that of an exhaustive biography giving not only the general facts of his life in chronological order but incidents anecdotes and every-day facts [illegible] personal, such as could only be given by those in closest intimate and confidential relations during the various periods of his life. [illegible] country store a law student a lawyer politician president—every period of his eventful and most interesting life. Each author writes of the facts of his life [illegible] the period in which he knew him—facts and incidents that came under his own observation and within his own knowledge. A book thus written and so exhaustive in fact concerning one [illegible] so enduring a place in the hearts and admiration of his people [illegible] assured of an enthusiastic welcome and lasting place in popular esteem. We are told that the last literary work performed by the late Judge David Davis, Lincoln's lifetime friend was one of the many contributions to this volume, in which he took a deep personal interest.

It is a grand [illegible] What [illegible] thus so [illegible] lover of simple worth and homely virtues is not touched by the story of Lincoln's [illegible] In what other [illegible] country could it have been possible [illegible] career has [illegible]

The work is rendered further attractive by nearly one hundred superb engravings from original designs made especially for this book illustrating scenes and incidents in his life. It is sold at popular prices within the reach of all.

The [illegible] agent for such a work will find the latch-string out a welcome and patronage that will make his business both pleasant and profitable. N D Thompson Publishing Co St Louis Mo and New York City are the enterprising publishers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

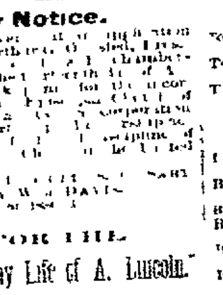
Charter Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made [illegible]
F A [illegible] DAVIS [illegible]

FOR THE
Agents Wanted
Every Day Life of A. Lincoln."
BY
THOSE WHO KNEW HIM."

From the [illegible] 100 engravings from original designs illustrating incidents [illegible] & including [illegible] Portrait &.

AGENTS WANTED! Send for [illegible]



ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head.
Allays Inflammation.
Heals Sores.
Restores the Senses of Taste Hearing & Smell.
A Quick Relief.
A Positive Cure.
CREAM BALM
[illegible] A particle is applied [illegible] ELY BROTHERS, Druggists [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION!
IN
MILLINERY!
[illegible]
Regardless of Cost!
to make room for
FALL GOODS!
Persons desiring a good article
CHEAP!
should call at my store
53 Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a.
MRS. T. D. NASH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF [illegible] issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County Pa [illegible] MONDAY AUG [illegible] 1886 [illegible] township of [illegible] McKean county [illegible] thence south [illegible] east twelve and eight tenths rods [illegible] to the place of beginning containing eight [illegible] acres [illegible] recorded in McKean County Recorder's Office in Book H of Miscellaneous Records at page 62 &c., together with all machinery and fixtures thereon also all boilers, engines, tanks, tubing, and casing sucker rods, engine houses, derricks, all tools thereon and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Charles C Scott at suit of William H Stowell.
Geo A Sturgeon Atty. [illegible] HANNON Sheriff.
Sheriff's office Smethport Pa July 14, 1886.

JAMES McNULTY,
Merchant Tailor!
EAST MAIN STREET
Smethport, Pa.
A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 24 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.
Smethport, April 16, 1886 tf

P. D. HOPKINS
Successor to C L Douglass,
Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.,
—Dealer in—
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for Cash.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

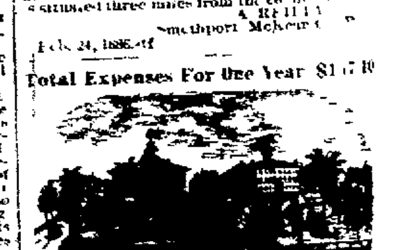
Auditors' Statement.

H. L. Wilson, Treasurer of [illegible] District in account with School [illegible]
Dr
To bal. due from Collector [illegible] last audit
To cash paid by him to ex-treasurer
To collector [illegible] fee [illegible] at 5 per cent
[illegible]
To treasurer Backus [illegible] per cent on $[illegible]
To cash paid by Backus [illegible] Sterrett
To [illegible] still due from [illegible] Backus
To [illegible] due from [illegible] audit
To cash paid by him to treasurer Wilson
To am't of school duplicate [illegible]
To am't thereof collected by treasurer Wilson
Residue
To 5 per cent added by school board
To am't placed with collector Smith
To cash paid by Smith to treasurer Wilson
To cash paid by Smith to treasurer Sterrett
To collector Smith's fee of [illegible] per cent on [illegible]
To exonerations allowed collector Smith
To am't still in collector Smith's hands
To State appropriation
To tuition
David Sterrett, treasurer, in [illegible] Smethport School District School [illegible]
Dr
To cash paid by ex treasurer Wilson to D Sterrett
To cash paid by collector Smith to D Sterrett
To cash paid by ex-treasurer Backus to D Sterrett
[illegible] balance
To bal due the fund from collector Gorton
To bal [illegible] the fund from ex-treasurer Backus
To bal due the fund from [illegible] Smith
H L Wilson Treasurer of [illegible] District in account with School [illegible]
By discount of 5 per cent [illegible] on $[illegible] of the duplicate
By orders paid by Treasurer Wilson
By repairs, &c., $[illegible] secretary Keenan, $30 printing $[illegible] wood, $30 coal $[illegible] water, $[illegible]
By sundry school supplies $[illegible] janitor $[illegible]
By salary of W L M Gowan
By salary of Miss Barbour
By salary of Miss Fox
By salary of Miss Kinder
By salary of Miss Lewis
By insurance
[illegible] treasurer Wilson [illegible] per cent on $[illegible]
By cash paid by Wilson to [illegible] treasurer Sterrett
By error found in duplicate
By bal due from collector Gorton
By bal due from ex treasurer Backus
By balance due from collector Smith
[illegible]
[illegible] salary of W L Metrow [illegible]
[illegible] salary of Miss Barbour
[illegible] salary of Miss Fox
David Sterrett [illegible] Smethport School District [illegible]
[illegible]
By [illegible] treasurer Sterrett [illegible]
JOHN FORREST
T F RICHMOND
[illegible]
To bal due from collector Gorton [illegible]
To bal due from ex treasurer Backus [illegible]
To bal due the fund from collector Gorton
To bal due the fund from ex-treasurer Backus
ASSETS.
Bal due from collector Gorton [illegible]
Bal due from ex treasurer Backus [illegible]
Bal due from [illegible] Ingame
[illegible]
By balance due from collector Gorton
By balance due from treasurer Backus
LIABILITIES.
Outstanding bonds [illegible] Interest on bonds [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN FORREST
T F RICHMOND
Smethport July 7 1886, w3

Farm for Sale.

FARM containing one hundred acres and grain land [illegible] A REILLY Smethport McKean Co [illegible]
Feb 24, 1886-tf

Total Expenses For One Year $1[illegible]



TOTAL FOR 14 WEEKS $52.70
Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y.
LOCATED ON THE N. Y. P. & O. R. R.
A school for both sexes, well equipped. Property $100,000.00. [illegible] years. Boarding Hall cost $45,000.00. [illegible] spring water, perfect drainage, [illegible] Commercial College and Musical Institute. Term opens Tuesday Aug 31. W[illegible] Tuesday, Dec 14th. Spring Term [illegible] March 29th.
Address for catalogue or information
DR J T EDWARDS RANDOLPH N Y
July 9 '86

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE CO
41 YEARS OF BUSINESS!
$67,000,000 in Cash Assets!
$69,000,000 Paid to P[illegible]
Income from Interest [illegible] over $3,000,000 Annually.
Expenses in proportion to business less than in any [illegible] company.
Death rates less than [illegible] company.
SURPLUS OVER $13,000,000!
S. E. MULFORD,
Actuary, Pennsylvania Department [illegible] Walnut Street Philadelphia.
Chas. B. Hamlin — Smethport, Pa.
Smethport, May 13, 1886. tf

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] is the time to [illegible] paper changed [illegible] as well as the new one [illegible] pay anyone [illegible] liable if the [illegible] you take it from [illegible]

[illegible] regularly let us [illegible] paper every week [illegible]

Smethport, Pa., July 23, 1886.

[illegible]

[illegible] Weekly [illegible] county papers in [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible] paper published [illegible] newspaper fraternity [illegible] the MINER [illegible] subscribers [illegible] books which are [illegible] interests of [illegible] which we propose [illegible] first subscribe [illegible] The book will be [illegible] have a copy left [illegible] for ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS [illegible] best papers pub[illegible] to your home ONE YEAR.

[illegible] MINER and [illegible] during the same [illegible] November.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible] for having [illegible] some pretty [illegible] back.

[illegible] this section will [illegible] light one.

[illegible] at Mr. McGee's [illegible] walk has been put down [illegible] Washington street cross[illegible]

[illegible] been very busy [illegible] their hay.

[illegible] the favorite occupa[illegible] Smethport small boy.

[illegible] the bottom [illegible] water works reser[illegible]

[illegible] its summer va[illegible] next term—argument—will [illegible] commencing September 7th.

[illegible] for the Democrat [illegible] We understand the [illegible] the foregoing [illegible]

[illegible] the buildings at the lower end [illegible] will be a private [illegible]

[illegible] work on the [illegible] has at last been com[illegible] improvement [illegible] alone.

[illegible] bark peelers are having all [illegible] this year [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Richmond [illegible] broke horses in this [illegible] country. Mrs. Richmond [illegible] broke the animal herself.

[illegible] has fitted up the west [illegible] billiard room where he [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] clocks and jewelry.

[illegible] from the large number of [illegible] that find their way into this [illegible] find no great [illegible] in the score of child[illegible]

[illegible] Curtis has sold his residence [illegible] of Green and Fenn streets [illegible] the consideration [illegible] will either build or buy [illegible]

[illegible] quite a number of [illegible] transfers in this borough this [illegible] which is another indication that [illegible] money in circulation [illegible] of woods.

[illegible] horses are about as scarce as [illegible] in this town. One would think [illegible] as high as they are in [illegible] that there would be more capi[illegible] buildings.

[illegible] of Rouley(?) is able to [illegible] We understand [illegible] the bull bat mar[illegible] shoulder.—Warren(?) Enterprise.

[illegible] for the cel[illegible] McCoy's store [illegible] and when the work is [illegible] will result in great [illegible] the owners of the premises.

[illegible] Hughey Brawley [illegible] Walsh and [illegible] boys were trying to [illegible] last but from some [illegible] did not make a good [illegible]

[illegible] evidently increasing in [illegible] Sprague informs [illegible] notwithstanding the large num[illegible] boxes which the post office is [illegible] he cannot supply the de[illegible]

[illegible] understand that Mrs. E. F. Wil[illegible] purchased of N. W. Abbey the [illegible] on the corner of King [illegible] streets and will build a dwel[illegible] on the same at once. [illegible]

[illegible] Hannon has been busily en[illegible] week in auctioneering off [illegible] stock of dry goods in this [illegible] sheriff appears to be right at [illegible] handle the counter ne sorting [illegible]

[illegible] has just papered and [illegible] the Mason building which [illegible] the interior of his cozy [illegible] seems to be determined to [illegible] that will add to the [illegible] his customers.

[illegible] unusually healthy just [illegible] the horse and cattle creation [illegible] find time aside from his [illegible] to draw the reins over [illegible] Sprague team. All doctors [illegible] the doctor.

[illegible] W. Brown delivered an able [illegible] on the 7th inst. when [illegible] evident was [illegible] McCarty [illegible] speech in [illegible]

[illegible] meeting of the directors [illegible] & Port Allegany rail[illegible] held at Port Allegany [illegible] dividend of 3½ per cent. was [illegible] This would indicate that the [illegible] was very desirable [illegible] about.

[illegible] of the Syracuse [illegible] most interesting and [illegible] on the subject of [illegible] the Methodist church in this [illegible] evening of last week. It [illegible] that so few people improved [illegible] opportunity of listening to so instruc[illegible] course.

[illegible] Esq., has bought two [illegible] on Green street from [illegible] the consideration be[illegible] This gives Mr. Gallup [illegible] the square, he having owned [illegible] years ago the two lots for[illegible] belonging to the Sewell estate. Maj. [illegible] the west half of the [illegible] These are two of the most de[illegible] building locations in Smethport. [illegible] understand Mr. Gallup contem[illegible] erecting a handsome residence next [illegible] on his portion of the square.

—The Smethport band will give an open-air concert this (Friday) evening, on the Court House square.

—What is the trouble with our correspondents? Haven't they recovered from the Fourth of July? An explanation is now in order.

—The voters of the borough of Kane [illegible] decided last Tuesday by nearly a unanimous vote to provide that town with a water works system. Better late than never.

—We are indebted to [illegible]

A handsome writing desk has been placed in the reading room of the Wright House. Mr. Wright is determined to keep the appointments of that popular hostelry in the front rank.

It is said that some sort of disease is among the poultry in this town. [illegible]

The new reporter [illegible] on to the weighty problems of the craft. He can now be seen nearly any summer's day leisurely [illegible] dreaming of future greatness in the ranks of the newspaper profession.

There was only one person from this place who took the special train from this station Tuesday evening last to see the [illegible] in Bradford. And he was so badly sold that he now stands ready to make affidavit that he was never in the wicked city over the hill.

The jewelry belonging to Dr. Freeman which has been [illegible] making night hideous by its infernal racket for the past month was brought down from a housetop with a charge of lead by some one [illegible] of the night.

—J. W. Mason, Esq., has purchased of [illegible] Sartwell the lot adjoining his present place of business on Main street and will immediately commence the erection of a large building thereon, the first floor of which will be devoted to his hardware [illegible] and the second [illegible]

The Reporter says that while some men were engaged at [illegible] recently [illegible] were found under the floor [illegible] Port Allegany [illegible]

C. R. Wright, Esq., of this borough was one of the sufferers of the terrible Chicago fire of 1872, and now has in his possession an interesting relic of that memorable conflagration in the shape of a note which passed through the hottest of the fire inside of a safe and came out somewhat scorched but the wording on the note is still legible and is in fair state of preservation.

Probably the greatest [illegible] of professors the eyes of the average Bradfordite ever beheld was that of Tuesday evening last on the Opera House stage in that city. It is useless to say that their profession was to knock each other out in the space of six rounds according to the approved Queensbury rules—scholarly Bradford can appreciate a "professor" of the manly art and no mistake.

It would be a most excellent idea for some of our churches to appoint [illegible] committees whose duty it will be to [illegible] who seems to delight in disturbing the whole congregation during church services. [illegible]

Among the many good things we [illegible] Republican, [illegible] Democrat, [illegible] of Perry county [illegible] the newspapers of [illegible] State.

[illegible]

On Saturday afternoon last as W. H. Shepard accompanied by Mrs. Rice of Farmers Valley were driving down the Valley road in one of Dennis' rigs, and when in the neighborhood of the drug road they met Dr. Pearl and his bicycle, at which the horse became frightened and wheeling about suddenly both occupants of the buggy were thrown out and the horse started for home at a rate near the residence of Hon. S. A. Backus. The buggy and harness were badly wrecked, but fortunately no other serious damage resulted from the runaway.

The most successful rat-catcher we know of in this region of country is Ed. Baylor of this place. Last Saturday he placed a barrel shaped wire trap in his barn, just as an experiment to see what sort of luck he would have. On going to his trap Sunday morning he found that he had on his hands five as [illegible] rats as ever [illegible] around a [illegible] [illegible] the following [illegible] This catch [illegible] on exhibition in front of his store on Monday morning.

Some one perpetrated a cold blooded joke on a certain young gentleman and lady who live within less than a thousand miles of Smethport during the recent excursion to Niagara Falls. The joke was that the said couple were registered at one of the hotels as man and wife unknown to either of them, and when the young gentleman in question went up to the clerk to be assigned to his room he was astonished to learn that the bridal chamber had been put in order for him and his bride. It required no little persuasion on the part of the young man to convince the matter-of-fact clerk that there was a mistake somewhere and that he wanted two rooms with a bed in each instead of the one that had been set apart for himself [illegible]

Here is a conundrum for the initiated ones to answer. How is it that Boston parties can afford to come into this section of country and buy hemlock bark to ship to the eastern market when it costs them delivered at their works in the neighborhood of from $10 to $12 a cord when local dealers cannot afford to pay even $8 for the same commodity? One of two things is morally certain, and that is those Boston parties are losing a mint of money in purchasing bark to ship so far or the home consumers must be reaping a rich harvest off from our [illegible] The [illegible] bark business is one of the most [illegible] industries in the country and very few there are who have any intelligent conception of the profit there is in it [illegible] the various tanneries and extract works throughout the country.

Prof. McGowan at Niagara.

A summer school for the education of teachers in the science of teaching was organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on the 12th. The Niagara Falls Gazette of Saturday last in giving the duties assigned to the several instructors, has this to say of Prof. McGowan's unsurpassed method of teaching German: —"The German department is under the direction of W. L. McGowan who is a very superior teacher. He teaches his pupils to read, write, speak and sing German from the start. Mr. McGowan speaks German with the same ease that he does English. To one unacquainted with his methods the progress made is simply marvellous. Any one interested is invited to visit his class at the Union School Building on Fifth street next Monday from eleven until twelve. Students in the village can join this class or form a separate class."

GO TO Mason's for the Mason Glass Top Fruit Jar. Best in the world.

PERSONAL MENTION

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a note [illegible] at this office.

Capt. W. B. Chapman, of Bradford, was in town Monday last.

P. D. Hopkins, one of our popular merchants, visited Olean Wednesday last.

Mrs. J. C. Gallup left Tuesday last for an extended visit to Mansfield friends.

Jake Hoffman has left for New York city, where he will reside in the future.

Mrs. Ed. and M. Sweeney, of Bradford, visited relatives [illegible] in town this week.

J. A. Morrison, Esq., [illegible] in attendance upon the [illegible] Court at Erie this week.

Photographer Bergstresser, of Kane, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Miss Lula Wright started yesterday for Hornellsville, N. Y., where she will visit friends.

A. F. Kittredge, Esq., is on a two weeks trip to New York city and [illegible]

Miss Lulu Goodrich, of Eldred, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Maguire, over Sunday.

Mrs. S. A. Palmer, of Port Allegany, visited her sister, Mrs. C. R. Wright, in this place last week.

Hon. W. S. Brown, accompanied by his daughter, Adele, visited Port Allegany friends Saturday last.

Miss Jennie May Hamlin has returned from Geneva, N. Y., where she has been attending school for some time past.

J. N. Taylor, of the General Central [illegible] accompanied by his [illegible] Brown, was in Olean Saturday last.

We enjoyed a pleasant call from [illegible] J. S. Murphy, of New City, and F. A. Snyder, of Sawyer, on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of Kane, parents of Superintendent Campbell, were visiting at the residence of their son this week.

Master Willie Shoemaker, who has been visiting relatives in Buffalo for a few weeks past, returned to his home in this place Tuesday last.

Hon. David Sterrett, of Smethport, [illegible] over Sunday [illegible] to the [illegible] committee this evening.—[illegible]

We are pleased to announce that Mrs. M. O. Campbell, who has for weeks past been confined to her bed with illness, is slowly improving in health.

E. S. McCray, the enterprising [illegible] left yesterday for a short visit [illegible] Willis [illegible] his business during his absence.

The Era says: N. B. Smiley is improving rapidly. He is able to see a few of his many friends. All the people of the county are rejoiced to hear of Mr. Smiley's recovery.

Rev. N. J. Hunter, of Big Flats, N. Y., preached two sermons at the Baptist church last Sunday. Mr. Hunter made a very favorable impression on our people during his short stay in town.

C. W. Moses has taken Horace Greeley's advice and gone west. We understand Mr. Moses has gone to look the ground over with a view of locating up his residence in that section if he is suited with the country.

W. F. Mullaney returned Thursday evening of last week from a business trip to the [illegible] Mr. Mullaney gives a glowing account of that section of country, not only as an oil producing territory but as a fine farming country.

C. A. Dailey, [illegible] of Port Allegany, [illegible] was in town Wednesday last. Mr. Dailey gives a glowing account of Port Allegany's rapid growth and its destined future greatness. Charley is one of the sort of men who is not afraid to put his shoulder to the wheel [illegible]

The Water Question

At a meeting of the Borough Council held on Monday evening last it was decided by a vote of four to one—Mr. Burr voting in the negative and Mr. [illegible] not being present—to renew the contract with the Water Company for a term of ten years. There were various reasons why the majority of the Board decided upon this course, the most potent being that this town is the country and perhaps in the world was furnished with an abundance of water for fire protection [illegible] that it would be [illegible] to cut off the supply for fire protection, particularly as the Company agreed to extend its line to the eastern limit of the borough thereby giving protection to every tax payer, excepting those living on Church street near Nelson and the residence of Wm. Kaine and Samuel McClure on Cemetery street. The Company further agrees to run a line down Bank street in the near future. One fire might cost the citizens of Smethport [illegible] which, with our present fire protection system can never happen. By means of this system the citizens of this borough are saved every year more than twice three hundred dollars in insurance alone. Following is the resolution which was passed by the Council:

Resolved, By the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Smethport that said borough will contract with the Smethport Water Company for the use of fire hydrants in said borough for the term of ten years at the rate of [illegible] hundred dollars per annum, payable and on the same terms as in the former contract between the said parties which will expire Jan. 1, 1887, and the [illegible] are hereby authorized to [illegible] such agreement in writing under the seal of said borough. *Provided* that the said Water Company will extend [illegible] the present season with not less than a four inch pipe from its present terminus on Mechanic street at the residence of A. D. [illegible] down Main street and [illegible] to the Potato creek bridge.

OBITUARY

Died at his home in Knox City, this county, on the 10th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. A. H. Smith, aged 57 years.

Mr. Smith came to this county from the lower oil country about ten years ago. He was a man of excellent physical organization, capable of accomplishing a large amount of work, and was seldom ever heard to complain of feeling ill or indisposed, until about ten days ago when he was prostrated with that terrible malady, typhoid pneumonia. The discovery was soon made by his friends that he was dangerously ill, and in one week from the day he was attacked he was a corpse. Although a native of Pennsylvania he was residing in Illinois when the war of the rebellion broke out. No sooner had the echoes from the rebel guns which battered Fort Sumpter reached the great prairie state than Smith's name was inscribed by his own hand to the muster-roll of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry. In that regiment he served his country until the black flag of treason was trailed in the dust. Not long after the close of the war the wonderful developments of the oil country attracted him back to his native state in which he resided the remainder of his days. He was one of the original members of Aiken Post No. 238, G. A. R., [illegible] and he has always been faithful to the obligations of that noble organization. He was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in this place on Wednesday last at one o'clock p. m. under the services prescribed by the G. A. R. ritual. Delegations of comrades from the Posts at Aiken, Rew City and Smethport together with a large number of his neighbors and friends accompanied his family to his last resting place. The funeral services at Knox City were conducted by Rev. J. G. Hans of Coleville, and at the grave by Commander Kepler of Aiken Post, No. 238. Comrade Smith leaves a wife and nine children, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his taking off. But remember that

"Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

Baptist Church.

Rev. M. McGregor, of Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., will preach in the Baptist church next Sabbath morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

St. Luke's Church.

Services on Sunday next at 8 and 10.30 a. m., and at 8 p. m. The sixth anniversary sermon of the Rector will be delivered at the morning service, giving reports, statistics, etc., of the past year.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

Sheriff Bannon visited this village last week.

Ex-Sheriff King was in Port Allegany last Sunday.

Messrs. Will Kerchner and Bert Helmer are the two happiest men in town. Both are girls.

A very enjoyable as well as successful dime social was held Monday evening, by the W. C. T. U., at their rooms, in this village.

Work has been resumed at the big tannery of Root & Keating, which has been closed for a few days to make necessary repairs.

Mr. F. C. Caswell, of Olean, was in town Monday in the interest of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone Company, inspecting the line.

Strububer's cornet band of this place is making rapid improvement. The boys meet at least twice a week for rehearsal and have added several fine pieces to their list of tunes.

The frame for the new Swedish Lutheran church on Church street is up. The building is to cost $800 above the foundation. The furnishing and equipping of the church will be an after consideration.

Liberty township has a new organization known as the "United Temperance Society," with headquarters at Portage Creek. A festival will be held for its benefit at the residence of Mr. I. S. Fogle on Thursday evening of this week.

Mr. C. E. Grover met with rather a severe accident Monday morning while at work at his planing mill. A rapidly running saw caught a scraper which he was using for clearing away the saw-dust throwing it against his forehead and inflicting an ugly, though fortunately not a dangerous wound.

The repairs on the Port Allegany Water Company's reservoir is being pushed right along. As soon as completed the proposed extension of the mains will be begun, and when completed our borough will be as well supplied as any town of like size in the state. The contractor for laying the pipe is now in town preparing for the work.

Mrs. R. A. Emmons, of New York, a temperance lecturer of note, delivered a lecture in the Opera House in this village on Saturday and Sunday evenings last under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., both of which were well attended. Mrs. Emmons also delivered a sermon in the M. E. Church Sunday morning to a large audience.

Rev. F. A. White, of Emanuel Church, Emporium, held Episcopal services in the Union Church Sunday morning and evening. There is a growing interest in favor of the Episcopal Church in this community, and the congregation, though small, are in hopes to have a church edifice ere long. We understand that application for a charter incorporating the society will be made at once.

P.

Port Allegany, Pa., July 20th 1886.

CLERMONT CHATTINGS

Return close kegs.

Clermont is booming.

Did you feel sick the next day?

Who filled his pipe with saw dust?

Did you see "Hicks'" new patent sign?

Who reported Muller to Walker at Bradford?

Miss Christina Hafner is visiting friends at Beechtree, Pa.

John H. Desmond is on a business trip to Jefferson county.

No tax collector this year—consequently no taxes to pay.

G. R. Moore spent Sunday with his family in Smethport.

L. Baker, Esq., and daughter Ida were at the county seat on Monday last.

Arthur Nichols the genial conductor on the Clermont branch is taking a vacation.

Mrs. Mont Shoemaker of Smethport is spending a few days in town with her husband.

Gray hats are out of style. The MINER scribe has one. "I smile and consider where it comes from."

"Job" here's our ☞ Shake and use any medium you like but don't kill yourself trying to use Webster.

The Sunday school at Werner's under the superintendency of Mr. Bedford, is we are glad to say, well attended.

We noticed our friend Jerry Sullivan assistant station agent at Smethport was in town yesterday. Glad to see you Jerry.

Andrew Reynolds and John Hitman ~~started for Washington Territory yesterday~~. We understand John made his will before he left.

Don't forget to subscribe for the MINER. The "Clermont Chattings" are worth more than the price of subscription—are they not, Job?

Your correspondent is under obligations to Mr. Matt Larkins of Olean for a box of his best cigars. They are dandies. Matt knows that newspaper men only smoke the very best.

William Hafner is to close his store in this place and in company with C. H. Beckwith will open a store at Clarion Mine near Brockport, Pa. They are both enterprising business men, and I have no doubt that they will meet with fine success in their new location.

DOOLEY DOOLEY.

Clermont, July 21 1886.

GO TO Mason's for repairs on the Mason Fruit Jar.

CASH paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

TWO MILE TOPICS.

Mr. John Smith has the cellar dug for his new house.

Mr. S. R. June has erected a new blacksmith shop.

The pump logs at A. S. Kinney's are in running order again.

Mr. Russell Carter has had a visit from his brother from Iowa.

Mr. John Williams and family are preparing to move to Dakota.

One of Mr. Geo. Harris' horses is "laid up" from the effects of a kick.

Mr. John Greer sits very straight when he drives by with his new team.

Without a doubt H. M. Kinney has the best yearling colt in the town.

Mr. John Burr has come back to his farm from his lumber job to do his haying.

We have had a nice rain which has done much good as crops were suffering very much from the extreme drouth.

There was a grand exhibition at the close of Miss Emma Swift's school on the night of the 12th. The speaking and acting was perfect.

T.

Two Mile, July 16.

CASH paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

L. W. MASON will sell scythe snaths and forks, to close out stock at cost.

LITERARY NOTES

A LITERARY COUP D'ETAT

Of all the surprises to which the reading public has been treated by Mr. Alden's surprising *Literary Revolution*, perhaps the most remarkable is the last.

Two of the choicest and most famous books in modern literature, Washington Irving's "The Sketch Book" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York," are just published in style worthy of this most widely celebrated and universally honored of American authors. The two books together form one of the nine volumes of his works also just published. The type is large, leaded, beautiful, the two volumes bound in one comprise 686 pages, the binding is half morocco, marbled edges. The only other edition in the market that at all compares with this or rivals it is advertised by the publisher at $3.00 per volume.

Mr. Alden's price, when sold in sets of nine volumes, is a little less than $1.00 per volume. He now offers this single specimen volume until September 1, 1886, for the price (if it can be called a price) of 50 cents, by mail, postage paid.

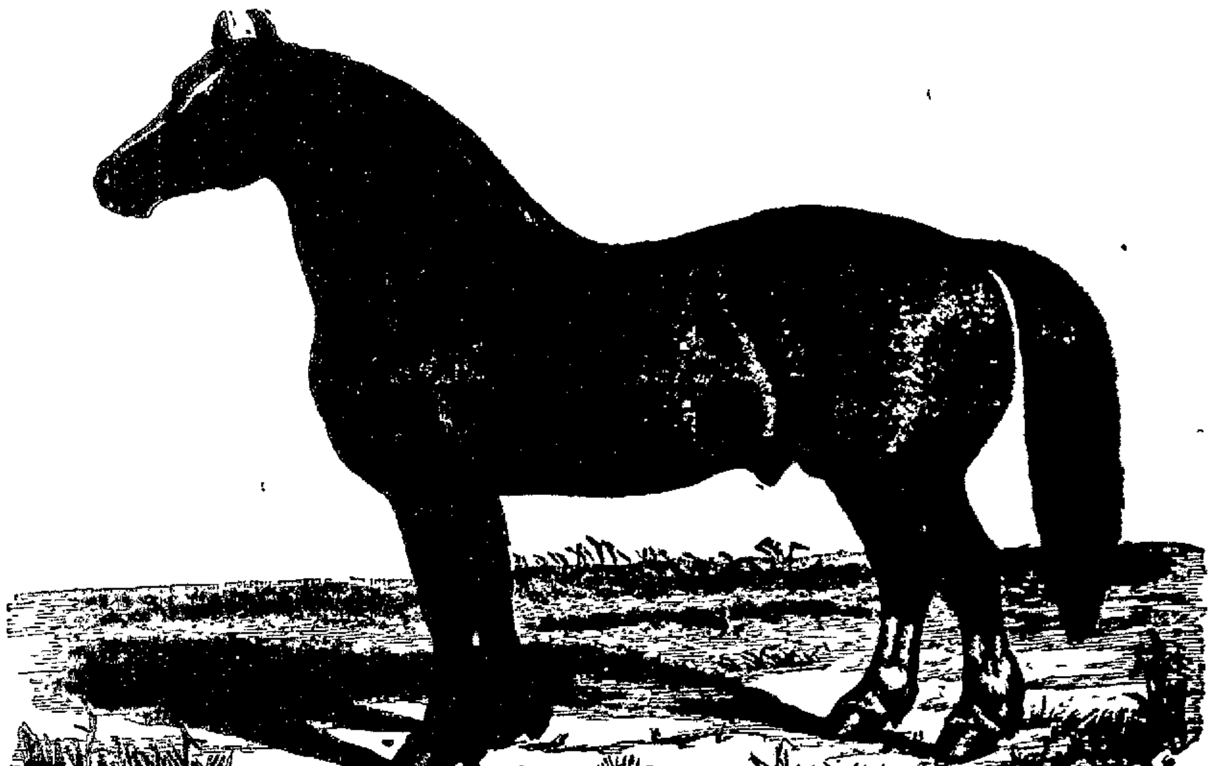
This offer is without restriction or condition, if there are a hundred thousand, or half a million of those who take pleasure in the works of Washington Irving, who want the volume, he says he will fill their orders as fast as the printers and binders can turn them out.

If you want to complete your set after you have received this volume, you can, of course do so by paying the additional price for the set. The object of this extraordinary "Coup D'Etat" is of course, advertising, except for this consideration the price would be ridiculous and ruinous. Mr. Alden sends his complete Condensed Catalogue of standard books free to any applicant, or his Illustrated Catalogue, 132 pages, for four cents. Address, JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

FOUR different styles of grain cradles at Mason's.

CASH paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion,



TINTO

At Alton July 21st and Aug. 4th; Custer City July 22d and Aug. 5th; Sawyer City July 23d and Aug. 6th. ☞ At Palmer's Livery Stable, Smethport, balance of time.

DESCRIPTION.—TINTO is a rich dapple bay, 9 years old, weighs 1400 pounds, of uncommon smoothness of build, square, flat hips, clean, cordy legs, fine, long neck, large, hazel eyes, rather thin, fine shaped ears, full chest, fine shaped body, and has that wonderful easy, graceful action which is so characteristic of the Clydesdale Horse and gives them the ascendancy over all other families of heavy horses for breeding fine carriage, draft and general purpose stock.

TERMS. $15, payable when the mare shall prove to be in foal. ☞ Accidents at owner's risk.

☞ The owners of this horse put forth the claim that they have one of the finest heavy stock horses ever exhibited in Western Pennsylvania and invite the attention of all parties wishing to breed general purpose and draft stock.

A. T. Palmer and Jas. A. McKean, Owners.

A Pleasant Re-Union

The home of Rasselas W. Brown, Esq., of Rasselas, this county, was the scene of a most happy family reunion on Saturday the 3d inst. The affair was so quietly managed by the parties having the matter in charge that it was a complete surprise to the "old folks," they having no knowledge of the proposed gathering of their children and children's children which in this case was in the fourth generation. All the children with their families were present and participated in the festivities excepting Hon. W. W. Brown, who is a member of Congress and could not at the time leave his congressional duties. In the space allowed us it will be impossible to give the names of but a few of the many descendents who on this festive day gathered around the ~~old home hearth to recount the earlier~~ days and to make merry.

Of the children and their families who attended, were Hon. J. L. Brown and wife of Wilcox, Pa., with their descendants consisting of their two daughters, Miss Emma O. Brown, Mrs. E. G. Latta, Frank R. Brown, and last but not least the *fourth generation*, Jefferson Brown Latta, who is the grandson of J. L. and the great grandson of the aged couple. Mrs. O. J. Moyer and husband, Silas Moyer, Mrs. Mary Ann Allen and husband George Allen, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., with their two sons, Loomis and Brownie. Hon. Isaac Brown and wife of Corry, Pa., and two daughters, Lillian and Sarah Mary. Mrs. E. A. Hewitt and husband, W. E. Hewitt of Dagus Mines, Pa., with their two daughters Ella and Grace. Also Col. A. I. Wilcox of Kane, Pa., a cousin of Rasselas W. Brown, Mrs. M. A. Merriam, Isaac B. Merriam, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and family. Phineas S. Ernhout, wife and daughter, Merriam, of Wilcox, Pa. E. G. Latta, Esq., and family, of Friendship, N. Y. Also many others. The visiting parties crowded in upon the old homestead like a flock returning to the fold. They came laden with baskets and boxes filled with the toothsome goodies of life and while the aged parents, half bewildered, were trying to dry their tears of joy and to apologize for not having dinner for so many, tables were spread in the old orchard to which all sat down with a keen relish. All were happy and it is said that that great story-teller, Col. Wilcox, never shone better than on this occasion. The day was a joyous one. Rasselas W. Brown and wife Mary came to the farm upon which they now live in the spring of 1838. The former is 77 years of age and the latter 6 years his junior. Their health is good and they bid fair to live for many years to come. Their descendants are among the most highly respected and highly honored of the country.—*Elk Democrat.*

MRS. NASH has a very nice line of Jerseys which she is selling very cheap. They are nice.

CASH paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

—The licensed bars of Port Allegany were all closed at 6 o'clock on the evening of July 3d, in order that compulsory sobriety might be brought about and the following Sunday receive due respect, at least so far as sobriety was concerned. So states the *Reporter.*

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wolesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF. ☜

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

D. LANGELL'S

ASTHMA

AND

CATARRH

REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisic, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this wonderful cure for Asthma and Catarrh, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in five minutes, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. ~~Please read the following condensed~~ extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date.

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. L. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in 3 years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the Remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address trial package free of charge. Address

J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors,

Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. Full size box by mail $1.00.

June 18 1886-13

Farm For Sale.

FORTY-FIVE acres of land on Marvin Creek road, two miles from Smethport, being a part of the farm formerly owned by Cephas Scott, may be bought cheap of the subscriber.

H. HAMLIN.

Smethport, June 9th, 1886.

Desirable Hotel Property

FOR SALE.

THIS long established and favorably known Bergstresser House, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Smethport, Pa., is offered for sale on terms which will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. It is a roomy three-story structure fitted up with all modern improvements and conveniences and is a business opportunity which is not often met with. Any one desiring to engage in the business of hotel keeping, will consult his interest by addressing the proprietress.

MRS. M. E. BERGSTRESSER.

Smethport, Pa., April 1st 1886. ft

M. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,

House Furnishnig Goods

SILVERWARE,

Cutlery, Lamps,

Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,

Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

A. T. PALMER,

(Successor to G. R. & C. H. Moore,)

Livery,

Feed and Sale Stables!

AMPLE STABLE ROOM FOR 50 HORSES

First-class and reliable Double or Single Rigs and Saddle Horses.

Team work of every description done promptly.

We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.

Office at Water street Barn, near Court House.

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1885.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE

AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets;

Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1884.

F. J. VICKERY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED,

MEAL AND GRAIN,

AT HIS MILL IN

Smethport, Pa.

Fresh Feed and Meal of the best quality constantly on hand which will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

After this date all goods must be paid for on delivery. We propose to SELL FOR CASH and at CASH PRICES.

F. J. VICKERY.

Smethport, Oct. 9th, 1885.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

☞ PLEASE TAKE NOTICE ☜

H. C. WELLS,

Our Popular Druggist,

No. 47 Main Street

(BRICK DRUG STORE,)

SMETHPORT, PA.

Wishes to announce to his many friends and patrons, and public generally, that he has just received his Summer stock of

Strictly Pure Drugs!

PATENT MEDICINES, SUNDRIES and Appliances of all Kinds.

His facilities for Prescription Filling are unsurpassed. Every drug compounded is of full strength and best manufacture, and therefore certain to produce the effect required.

—HIS STOCK OF—

MEDICINAL LIQUORS

Is simply unsurpassed in the country. He has Brandy and Wine—Port and Sherry—that has been in stock for 17 years.

☞ S. I. WELLS, M. D., brother to H. C., has his office and residence up stairs over the Drug Store. The doctor may be consulted there during office hours, and called at night by ringing the night bell on the front door.

☞ All calls at night cheerfully responded to.

Smethport, Pa., July 16th, 1886.

The Best

Meat and Vegetable

MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO,—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY

Druggist & Pharmacist

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery.

And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

THE

ELDREDGE "B"

SEWING MACHINE with Automatic, Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.

The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

ACENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.

303 and 305 WABASH AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 843 Broadway, NEW YORK.

40 DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

$150 MONTHLY EASILY EARNED.

[illegible]

FREE [illegible] Boston, [illegible] & CO., 300 Broadway, New York.

FIRST PREMIUM PHILADELPHIA. Second Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.

DREYDOPPEL'S BORAX SOAP

Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 208 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MUSINGS.

For The MINER.

O, lovely Smethport, grand and dear,
To me each friend or foe seems near
No malice in my nature's found,
[illegible]

Each gushing stream or [illegible]
Reminds me of some shady nook
Where oft my children played,
When in the breeze their fair hair swayed.

Each shrub or flower that [illegible] the hill,
The valley with [illegible]
And [illegible]
With [illegible] deck the sky.

The trees that on the mountain stand,
[illegible]
That in the valley [illegible]
As if in meditative prayer.

The sturdy oak, the king of trees,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

When Washington [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
At the Battle [illegible] of Washington
A guardian angel [illegible]
And caught the [illegible] his hand.

Then to his Indian brother said
"Don't waste your bullets on that [illegible]
Seven times we've fired with steady aim,
And yonder floats the white horse's mane."

He stopped [illegible]
As horse and rider on that [illegible]
O'er dead and dying men they dashed,
While shell and sabre round them clashed.

Men look for nobleness, of late,
In men of wealth to rule the State
But far beneath [illegible]
[illegible]

When near one hundred years ago
The wild deer bounded to and fro,
And in these waters [illegible] did drink
Then bounded back upon the brink.

These grounds were [illegible]
[illegible] the light of the panther's glare.
With feet more nimble and more fleet
Than ladies fair that grace the street.

While [illegible]
[illegible] the walls
[illegible]
[illegible]
And all [illegible]

MRS. WM. [illegible]

Paper a Substitute for Wood.

It is easy to find from what I know of paper that it is destined to take the place of wood in many things, and this will give protection to our forests. Legislation can never protect the forests as long as there is such large demand for wood. The strength and durability of paper is well shown in car wheels made of this material. It makes an even wheel [illegible] light paper wheel running for years after it has been thrown away as useless. Paper will now only take the place of wood but also of a great many metals and of something. A portable paper bath tub is one of the latest ideas, and pots, plates, knives, [illegible] stoves and engines made of paper have a large and increasing market.

A large part of the beautiful bronze ornaments and statues seen in public places and offered for sale in stores is said to be made of [illegible] and modern bronzes are made of [illegible] the principal element of which is paper or fibre. A man [illegible] paper shoes and clothes cut from paper [illegible] [illegible] paper [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paper [illegible] in the industry is only in its infancy.—New York Tribune Interview.

Mme. Nilsson's Count Casa Miranda.

Christine Nilsson is going to marry the Count Casa Miranda, a Spanish deputy and [illegible] particular importance [illegible] this capital. [illegible] of a very respectable family, but it has not long been ennobled, hence it is a great mistake to call him grandee. His mother was the first one of the family that was ever ennobled and the title of countess was given [illegible] the father of [illegible] Isabella [illegible] [illegible] Miranda [illegible] We all know him [illegible] correspondent of two or three Spanish papers. He is about [illegible] years of age, that is to say, about ten or [illegible] years older than Mme. Nilsson. He [illegible] a daughter, a young lady of about [illegible] who has been living with her future stepmother for [illegible] years. Paris [illegible] Herald.

What Carlyle Said of His Books.

But at what [illegible] all my books. [illegible] little satisfaction [illegible] the sound of them, and the most satisfaction I can get out of them now is the sense of having undergone a heavy burden of work, and not fin[illegible] under it. I've had but one thing to say from beginning to end of them and that was that there is no other reliance for this world or any other but just the truth, and that if men did not want to be damned to all eternity they had best give up lying and all kinds of falsehood, that the world was far gone already through lying, and that there is no hope for it save just so far as men find out and believe the truth, and match their lives to it. But on the whole the world has gone [illegible] worse than ever. [illegible] it's not a very pleasing retrospect—these [illegible] of a long life, a beggarly account of empty boxes.—Charles Eliot Norton in [illegible] Review.

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malaria, [illegible] dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wise reform. Not only the public but professional men have [illegible] wholly [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. [illegible] and [illegible] sufferers are cured [illegible] their complaints were only for the time relieved or half cured. [illegible] the remedy [illegible] to produce any appreciable effect except the doses were increased. [illegible] of the Bitters [illegible] [illegible] positive and satisfactory and the [illegible] of [illegible] are [illegible]

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair trial [illegible] testimony to its many virtues.

It is said that [illegible] two dollars [illegible]

[illegible] quinine [illegible] drugs [illegible] purchase a bottle of [illegible] take every [illegible] Quinine [illegible] changes the most [illegible] into a palatable [illegible] draught.

If you have pimples, boils, salt rheum, rough skin, etc., take Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. Sold by all druggists.

If you want to enjoy the luxury of using the best soap in this country, try Dreydoppel's Borax Soap, an article that has been tested by time and found to contain all the ingredients necessary for a soap that can be used for all purposes.

"I have advised my daughter to try it, and she is going to do so." He further says, "I called on you about six weeks ago sick with bilious disease. You gave me a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and it set me all right. I want more of it." Thus writes a man who lives in Lubec, Me., to the proprietor. We are sure of hearing favorably from the lady, for this preparation is exactly suited to the troubles from which women so often suffer. Also for little children.

MANY suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

U. S. Mutual Aid!

This Company received its charter March 11, 1879. It has paid to widows and orphans IN CASH

$4,474,000!

Up to the present time. The Company is known as the

MOST RELIABLE

One of Insurance. It has always paid its losses

IN FULL AND PROMPTLY.

I have paid [illegible] the Company's [illegible] [illegible]

To the representatives of

S. B. Sartwell, Smethport	$1,000
Mrs. Geo. Walker, [illegible]	$1,000
Mr. Wm. Fitzpatrick,	$1,000
Mr. Michael Burke,	$1,000

The latter was killed within eleven days from the date of his insurance which cost him only $5.00.

C. A. BURDICK, Agent.

Smethport, Dec. 22, 1885.

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

CURES

Scrofula, Malaria, Cancer, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Mercurial and all Skin Diseases. Also Constipation and Liver Complaint.

LADIES who suffer from debilitating diseases and Female Complaints will find speedy relief by using this remedy. It makes a lovely complexion.

C. W. Lixcomb, of [illegible], O., was cured of scrofula of thirty years. Two bottles cured Mrs. E. J. Dukes, of Crafton, Ind., of ulcerated ankle and big neck. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured my son of Erysipelas. Mrs. E. Sanderson, Larimer Station, Pa.

The Blood Searcher is the Safest, Surest, and Most Powerful [illegible] ever known. Sold by all druggists.

To Regulate the Liver.

USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, the best and only true LIVER REGULATOR. They cure Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague [illegible] Get the genuine [illegible] SELLERS' LIVER PILLS. 25 cts. [illegible]

BROWNELL BROS

HAVE AN IMMENSE

WINTER STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

ETC., ETC.

[illegible]

Smethport, - Pa.

THE

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence which [illegible] It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,

COMBINED, MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

10,000 FARMS HARDWOOD IN MICHIGAN

For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber. Advantages: Railroads already built, numerous towns and cities, one of the healthiest parts of the United States, purest water, good markets, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low figures, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title. For books, maps, charts, and all additional information, address

W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Percheron HORSES.

Island Home Stock Farm
Grosse Isle, Mich.

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN.

Boys and Middle-aged Men & Young Ladies trained for a successful start in business life at Coleman College, Newark, N. J. Life Scholarship $40. No vacations. Situations furnished. Illustrated catalogue mailed on application. Henry Coleman, Prin. Ezra White, Pres.

DR. THOMAS'

Eclectric Oil!

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

A Medicine with curative properties as impossible to counterfeit as the PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, and which is now having an enormous sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

SCRANTON, Pa. During the past two years I have used bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns and Rheumatism. It always cures. —M. L. Blair, Ald. Fifth Ward, Nov. 9, 1885.

GRAYVILLE, ILL. In cases of Croup, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil never fails to cure. It cured me of a very bad ulcerated sore throat, Etc. C. E. Mad[illegible], Etc.

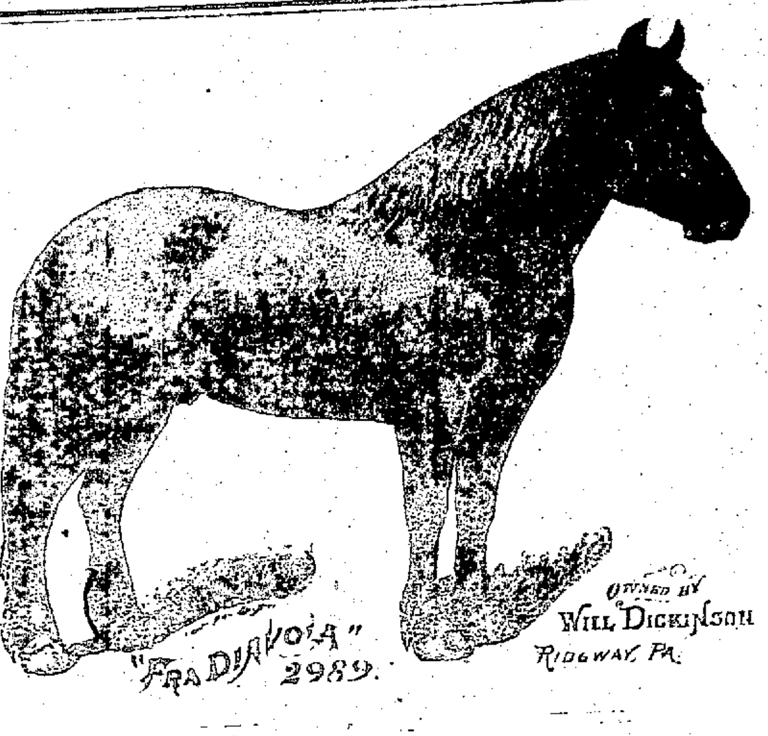
LOWELL, MASS. I was badly afflicted with Bronchitis and an affection of the throat. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me.—Oliver J. Belle Isle, 23 East Merrimack Street.

DAVENPORT, IOWA. As a remedy for Catarrh Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil stands at the top. It cured me, and I believe will cure any case. Edw. S. Rowley, 220 West 15th Street.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE PERCHERON - NORMAN!

The Future Draft Horse of America.



Mt. Jewett, June 23, July 7 and 21, &c.
Fields' Hotel, noon, June 24, July 8 and 22, &c.
Smethport, June 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, and July 9, 10 and 11, &c.
Colegrove, June 14, 28 and July 12, &c.

The owner of this horse puts forth the claim that FRA DIAVOLA in *disposition*, and *frame*, and *limb* and *action* has no superior among his kind in America. That France has never furnished us a more perfect type of the Percheron-Norman race. A full and thorough examination of the different importations will bear out the above assertion.

Foaled March 25, 1881. Imported August, 1885. Weight, 1650 Pounds.

IS A HANDSOME SOLID DAPPLE-BLACK,

[illegible] lineage trace back through a long line of splendid ancestors of solid blacks and iron greys. (Pedigree [illegible] furnished to all who wish it.)

TERMS:

$5.00 in hand at time of service and $10.00 additional when the mare proves to be in foal, payable after Jan. 1st, 1887.

WILL DICKINSON.

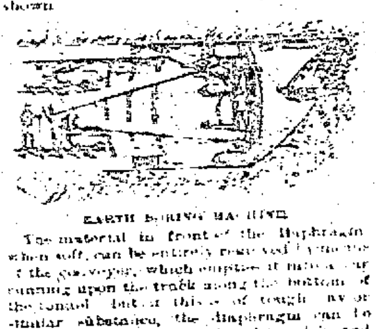
RIDGWAY, Pa., June 8, 1886.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Tunneling Machine.

A new invention for boring out sewers is worthy of notice [illegible] with little difficulty in understanding the general working of the machine. Hollow cylinders with sharp ends gouge into the mud and earth as the machine progresses.

Inside the cylinders is a spiral that acts on the principle of the Archimedean screw. The machine is worked by water power, in which it is different from most excavating inventions. As the metal cylinders gouge into the earth, the screw inside turns and draws the mud along to the back end, where it is dumped into the receivers as shown.

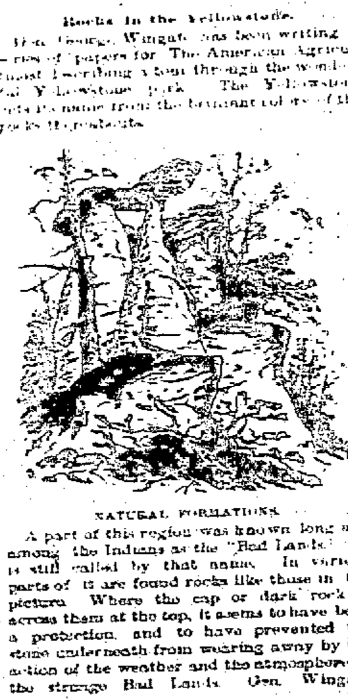


EARTH BORING MACHINE.

The material in front of the diaphragm when soft, can be entirely removed by means of the conveyor, which empties it into a car running upon the track along the bottom of the tunnel. But if this is of tough clay or similar substance, the diaphragm can be taken away and men employed to pick and shovel it into the conveyor. All the conveyors are designed to be operated by water motors, attached to the end of the shaft, receiving their supply from the main pipe furnishing the [illegible]

Rocks in the Yellowstone.

Hon. George Wingate has been writing a series of papers for The American Agriculturist describing a tour through the wonderful Yellowstone park. The Yellowstone gets its name from the brilliant colors of the rocks [illegible]



NATURAL FORMATIONS.

A part of this region was known long ago among the Indians as the "Bad Lands." It is still called by that name. In various parts of it are found rocks like those in the picture. Where the cap or dark rock is across them at the top, it seems to have been a protection, and to have prevented the stone underneath from wearing away by the action of the weather and the atmosphere of the strange Bad Lands. Gen. Wingate writes:

These seem to have been the scene of some vast convulsion of nature. Whether caused by the burning out of veins of coal, the washing out of a great lake, or some other geological occurrence, is immaterial. The practical effect has been, that for some fifteen miles the surface of the country is broken into every conceivable shape. Now we would be passing through buttes 50 to 150 feet high, with their sides and rounded tops, the former marked [illegible] bands of color, some brilliant red, others black, or brown, alternated with stripes of all colors from gray to white. Next we would pass a ravine full of petrified tree trunks, and then through a mass of towers and pinnacles of every conceivable shape and hue, some like mushrooms, others like pulpits. In the distance, and sometimes quite close to the track, could be seen the smouldering fires of the burning veins of coal, sometimes breaking out into flames and making it unsafe to walk in their neighborhood.

Microzymas.

M. Bechamp, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, has a theory which is attracting attention. He believes in microzymas. These, according to his idea, are molecular granulations which have existed since the beginning of the world and are possessed of eternal life. He further argues that microzymas transform themselves into bacteria, bacilli and other pathogenetic organisms.

Hydrophobia.

Dr. Valentine Mott has undertaken to be the Pasteur of America. Shortly after his return from Paris, Dr. Mott and several other physicians opened an establishment in New York and began inoculating rabbits with hydrophobic virus, a la Pasteur. After experimenting until the virus was brought to the proper degree of attenuation, the doctors announced themselves ready to begin on human patients. A short time since young Harold Newell, of Jersey City, a son of Dr. Newell, was bitten by a dog that showed symptoms of rabies. He was the first patient operated on. No alarming symptoms had shown themselves, but it was thought best to be on the safe side. The operation was performed at the new Carnegie laboratory, in New York city. Meantime, it is said, a discovery has been made which does away with all the labor and cruelty of the inoculation system. There is no doubt that this plan tortures the poor dogs, rabbits, and other animals only less than the pain of vivisection does. It is a very serious question whether anything can justify the vivisectionists to the extent to which they have gone in torturing dumb creatures. There is good reason to believe that in every case the information they obtain, and more, too, can be gained in other ways, without any of the ghastly cutting, burning, starving and poisoning to which they resort. If there is anything at all in retributive justice, some of our so-called scientific professors will have a serious account to settle sooner or later.

The discovery which promises to make unnecessary the dog and rabbit torture in the matter of rabies is made known in The French Revue Scientifique. It is an insect or beetle, called the cetonia aurata. A Russian naturalist, Alexander Becker, is credited with having made known the properties of this invaluable bug, and as being the authority for the statement that in southern Russia it is the commonly recognized and always efficient antidote for rabies. All that is necessary for a person to do after having been bitten by a mad dog, is to eat a piece of bread in which a cetonia aurata is enveloped, and he will be secured against hydrophobia. The insect is said to be of a metallic green color, with some white lines and spots upon it, and it is represented as common among the flowers, not only of southern Russia, but of nearly all southern Europe.

It is gradually being found out that there are simple and merciful ways of curing most evils. Now let the doctors go to cultivating the hydrophobia beetle.

Destructive Air Gun.

Lieut. Zalinski, of the United States navy, has invented a pneumatic gun which will carry an explosive over two miles. The gun consists of a wrought iron tube lined with brass. It is sixty feet long and has an eight-inch bore. Air at a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch is let into the tube behind the projectile to force it from the tube. The projectile consists of a brass tube forty-five inches long, filled with the explosive nitro-gelatine. At one end is a cap shaped like a rifle bullet, and at the other a six-foot wooden tail, that serves to keep the projectile end on, like an arrow. The whole weighed 250 pounds. The charge is exploded by a minute electric battery in the front end, which becomes active when the projectile plunges under the water.

The account of the experiments in New York bay is interesting. The gun was supported at an elevation of about 45 degs. by a frame work. Under the frame work were eight long iron cylinders which contained compressed air. A projectile loaded with sand was hoisted up and shoved into the breech of the tube, which was then [illegible] Then everybody looked intently at the muzzle of the gun while the lieutenant [illegible] a [illegible] crank. With a shriek that could be heard two miles away the air whizzed and the projectile [illegible] up toward the [illegible] and finally dropped with a splash into the water two and a quarter miles down toward the old buildings at the Quarantine islands.

A second sand shell was sent off, and then the company went on the boat and were carried over to a place near where the projectiles struck the water, in order that they might the better see the work of a nitro-gelatine shell. Two shells, containing fifty pounds each, were first fired, followed by one containing 100 pounds. The spectators could plainly trace the flight of each. The first disappeared without leaving any other trace than was left by a blank projectile. The second one went down in like manner, and when everybody was thinking that this one also had failed to explode the surface of the water became covered with foam. The shell, it was explained, had exploded in the mud about eighty feet below. Then, after a long wait, the puff of frozen vapor from the mouth of the gun indicated that the shell with 100 pounds of the explosive was on its way. It came along in a wabbling flight until it plunged into the water only a few hundred yards astern of the little steamboat. The water closed over it, but in an instant a column of spray rushed 150 feet straight up into the air, while the waves danced for fifty feet around. A dense cloud of yellow smoke rose in the midst of the spray. A report like that of a big cannon was heard, and then the water became quiet again. It had been demonstrated that 100 pounds of the most powerful of explosives could safely be hurled two miles through the air by the force of compressed air and then fired under water at the moment desired by the [illegible] party.

Facts of Interest.

The Japanese have 300 miles of railroad in operation. They build their own cars, and Japanese engineers superintend the laying of the lines.

An ordinary beetle can draw twenty times the weight of its body, and a large horned beetle, which was carefully weighed and allowed to work unmolested beneath a bell glass, drew 42 2-10 times its own weight.

The manufacture of solid carbonic acid gas has become a settled industry in Berlin. It is put up in small cylinders, and if kept under pressure will last some time—that is, a cylinder one and one-half inches in diameter and two inches long will take five hours to melt away into gas.

A Shrewd Stroke of Economy.

Ever since District Attorney Hillborn met with that accident when he asked a Chinaman what a decent cigar was, he has felt like giving up smoking. And another experience has just happened to him which makes him afraid to buy a cigar in case some joke will come out of it. He engaged a new boy for his office—a young, zealous, economical, bright boy, whose whole soul was devoted to his master's service. Among the boy's duties was to go out for cigars for the judge. The other day the boy was given half a dollar.

"Go out," said the judge, "to ——'s and buy me four cigars—four for a half. He knows what I get."

The boy started off and came back presently, his face aglow with pride and triumph. He had six cigars. He handed them to the judge.

"What are these?"

"I didn't go to ——'s, sir. I know a place where they give you six for a half."

And that boy, if he reads this story, may perhaps discover why the anticipated raise of salary did not follow his stroke of economy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Silly Flippancy and Solid Sense.

It is not long since a Frenchman wrote two silly little books about the English, treating them in that lively style which is sure of popularity. Nearly at the same time another Frenchman, more careful and more serious, published a volume on the same subject, which, though it contained a few unintentional errors, was on the whole likely to be instructive and useful to his countrymen. The flippant little books had an enormous sale; the instructive book had but a moderate circulation. The rule holds good for a paragraph or a sentence as well as for a volume. An unjust brief paragraph, with a sting in it, has a far better chance of being remembered than a dozen times more accurate statement of the truth.—P. G. Hamerton in The Atlantic.

Steering by an Alarm Clock.

A yachting party in the sloop William Henry met with a slight mishap down the river a few days ago. The leading spirits of the day's cruise were Rob. Williamson and Mike Sommers. Thomas B. Bourne entered for the party and had placed on board a keg of beer, five dozen deviled crabs, as many sandwiches and other refreshments. As none of the crowd was an expert, sailor, it was decided to borrow or hire a compass and hurt to steer by. Failing to procure the compass, Ned O'Mahoney kindly loaned them a tin-framed alarm clock, which he said would do just as well. Everything went along nicely until they started back. Soon after heading for Baltimore the clock somehow didn't point out the right way and the yacht struck an Anne Arundel cat boat and had her mast knocked out. The keg of beer rolled overboard and the party were left in a sad plight. After drifting about for an hour they hailed a tug and were towed up. They have concluded that an alarm clock is not exactly the thing to steer a boat by, and on the next cruise they will have a sailing master.—Baltimore Herald.

A Sufficient Cause for Anxiety.

"Mamma, I [illegible] read the other day that a tiger died of eating sawdust."

"Yes, dear. He swallowed it with his food. Saw dust was thrown into his cage to keep it clean."

"Mamma is there any likelihood of my doll dying? She's gone and eaten herself chuck full of sawdust."—Philadelphia Call.

Excitement in Texas

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head, everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at A. B. Armstrong's.

What Can Be Done.

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. So, don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so sure, and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcomes all Urinary Difficulties.

Large Bottles only 50 cents at A. B. Armstrong's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Land for Sale.

I have two thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale, situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa., known as the Wiggan Warrants, Nos. 5375 and 2470. With or without minerals, gas, etc. D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address
JOSEPH HOUSLER,
Emporium, or Lock Haven, Pa.
Vol. 22 19 tf

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. vol 23 no 11ly

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 31, 1886.
Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

3:25 a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:35 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7:00 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7:10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10:35 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

F. C. OLDS,

At his store in

FARMERS' VALLEY, PA.

is prepared to supply his customers with

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Crockery, and all other goods required for family use or to keep soul and body together at figures that will astonish

The Natives!

He keeps on hand always the choicest brands of Flour, Feed, &c., and [illegible] Buckwheat flour [illegible] Smethport people will be best to the Universe [illegible] save money by taking a short ride of four miles over a lovely road and buy their goods for less money than they can buy at home.

Farmers' Valley, Nov. 26, 1885. 18-17

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WASHING MACHINES.

Over 25,000 now in use and

GIVING GENERAL SATISFACTION.

The only washer that will wash every part of the clothes perfectly clean without injuring the same. No housekeeper can afford to be without it. It allows no steam to escape, keeps water hot for a long time, works easy, washes clean, is neat in appearance, and made to last.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WASHING MACHINES AND CHURNS

Also Ironing Boards, Clothes Racks, Adjustable Window Screens, Coal Box [illegible] all kinds of [illegible]

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

THE

TROY SPRING WAGON AND WHEEL WORKS,

TROY, OHIO.

No. 25 ROAD WAGON.

Manufacture for the Trade.

SPRING WAGONS,
JUMP SEATS,
SOLID and STICK
SURRIES, &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Drop us a postal card and we will direct you to our agent nearest you, or furnish you ourselves with Catalogue and Prices.

THE

Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works,

TROY, OHIO.

FIRST CLASS---Grocers Keep It.

This child [illegible]
And sweet [illegible]
As any [illegible]
You ever saw.

For her shirred up nose,
Her sweet little face,
Her pretty pink hose,
And all her clothes

Were washed with

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

Without Rubbing.

First Class Housekeepers use it.

1st. Washing clothes in the usual manner is decidedly hard work; it wears you out and the clothes too.

2d. Try a better plan and invest five cents in a bar of ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP. Saves Time, Labor, Money, Fuel and Clothes. Use as directed on the wrapper of each bar.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ATKINS SOAP CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ATKINS' SUPERIOR BAND, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS.

Guaranteed to be the FINEST and most DURABLE SILVER STEEL MADE.

Write to us for Prices and Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

Buy the Best AND SAVE MONEY.

It has been in constant use for 16 years, with a record equaled by none.

WARRANTED

not to blow down, unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made.

We manufacture both Pumping and Geared Mills and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Catalogue, Circular and Prices.

Address PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind.

ASTHMA CURED!

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical. Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.

[illegible]

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1., or sent by mail [illegible]

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect [illegible]

North'd			BUFFALO DIVISION.	South'd
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Ar. Lv.	
7.00	1.35	8.10	Buffalo	[illegible]
6.10	12.37	7.20	East Aurora	[illegible]
5.35	12.01	7.17	Sardinia Jun.	[illegible]
5.3	11.58	7.11	Arcade	[illegible]
5.10	11.12	6.52	Machias	[illegible]
4.50	11.21	6.40	Franklinville	[illegible]
4.17	11.01	6.09	Hinsdale	[illegible]
3.55	10.47	5.50	Olean	[illegible]
2.35	7.15		Bradford	[illegible]
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lv. Ar.	
3.41	10.25		Portville	[illegible]
3.21	10.07		Eldred	[illegible]
3.15	10.00		Larrabees	[illegible]
2.45	9.37		Port Allegany	[illegible]
1.45	8.30		Emporium	[illegible]
			Harrisburg	[illegible]
			Philadelphia	[illegible]
			New York	[illegible]
			Baltimore	[illegible]
			Washington	[illegible]

Trains leaving Buffalo [illegible] leaving Buffalo 8.40 a. m. run daily.

Additional Sunday Trains.—[illegible] a. m., arriving at Machias [illegible] leave Machias Jc. 6.00 p. m., arrive [illegible] at 7.25 p. m. stopping at [illegible]

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Lv. Norow'd		STATIONS.	[illegible]
P. M.	A. M.		
12.10	9.25	Larrabees	[illegible]
12.00	9.10	Frisbee	[illegible]
2.45	9.00	Farmers Valley	[illegible]
2.32	8.40	Smethport	[illegible]
2.18	7.30	Crosby	[illegible]
2.13	7.20	Colegrove	[illegible]
2.08	7.10	Hamlin	[illegible]
2.03	7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.33	6.00	Clermont	[illegible]
P. M.	A. M.		

North'd			ROCHESTER DIVISION.	South'd
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Ar. Lv.	
7.15	11.05	9.00	Rochester	[illegible]
7.02	10.52	8.47	Terminal	[illegible]
6.55	10.45	8.40	Genesee Junc.	[illegible]
6.39	10.27	8.25	Scottsville	[illegible]
6.16	10.10	8.00	Avon	[illegible]
6.08	10.03	7.47	Fowlerville	[illegible]
6.06	9.53	7.40	York	[illegible]
5.45	9.36	7.22	Cuylerville	[illegible]
5.31	9.20	7.10	Mt. Morris	[illegible]
5.16	9.00	6.49	Tuscarora	[illegible]
5.02	8.53	6.40	Junction	[illegible]
4.36	8.25	a. m.	Portage	[illegible]
4.22	8.11		Wiscoy	[illegible]
4.12	8.03		Fillmore	[illegible]
3.53	7.42		Caneadea	[illegible]
3.41	7.25		Belfast	[illegible]
3.12	7.02		Cuba	[illegible]
2.53	6.45		Hinsdale	[illegible]
2.35	6.25		Olean	[illegible]
p. m.	a. m.		Lv.	

[illegible] Nunda [illegible] Swains [illegible]

Narrow Gauge System.—[illegible] for Bradford 7.20, 11.00 [illegible] Olean [illegible] for Bradford 7.10, 11.25 [illegible] Eldred [illegible] Leave Bradford for Kinzua [illegible] p. m., arrive Bradford 11.55 a. m. [illegible] Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean [illegible] Olean 11.00 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between [illegible] Philadelphia on trains [illegible] p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.0 [illegible]

Tickets sold and baggage [illegible] principle points.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pas'r & [illegible]
No. 41 Exchange st. [illegible]

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect [illegible]

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kendall Jc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rew City	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bluford	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Duke Centre	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolls Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ceres	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Little Genesee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar Ar.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bolivar	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allentown	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wellsville	[illegible]
		N. Y., L. E. & W.	
2.40	7.00	Hornellsville	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Corning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Elmira	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Waverly	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Owego	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Binghamton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]

Sunday Trains leave Wellsville [illegible] Ceres at [illegible] Duke Centre at 9.12 [illegible] Smethport [illegible] arriving at Bradford [illegible] Additional train leaves Wellsville [illegible]

JNO. C. M[illegible]

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect [illegible]

Westward.			Stations.	
p. m.	a. m.			
1.27	1.25	7.50	Ar. Cuba Lv.	[illegible]
1.20	1.25	7.25	Lv. Little Genesee Ar.	[illegible]
1.15	1.15	7.16	Bolivar	[illegible]

B. C. WILLIAMS, [illegible]
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company. New Time Table, take effect M[illegible] 25, 1885.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

EASTWARD.		STATIONS.	WESTWARD.
Acc. Mail Exp		Eastern Time.	Mail. Exp.
a. m.	p. m. p. m.		a. m. p. m.
9.05	10.15 1.25	ar. Rochester lv.	[illegible]
8.37	9.41 1.00	Scottsville	[illegible]
8.20	9.30 12.46	Mumford	[illegible]
8.00	9.05 12.25	Leroy	[illegible]
7.38	8.40 12.02	Pavillion	[illegible]
7.25	8.33 11.52	Wyoming	[illegible]
7.10	8.06 11.43	Warsaw	[illegible]
6.53	7.55 11.30	Silver Lake Jun.	[illegible]
a. m.	7.41 11.20	Gainesville	[illegible]
	7.27 11.12	Pike	[illegible]
	7.10 11.02	Bliss	[illegible]
	6.44 10.23	Farmersville	[illegible]
	6.30 10.16	Machias	[illegible]
	6.00 9.48	Ashford	[illegible]
	5.55 9.36	Ellicottville	[illegible]
	5.35 9.15	Bradford June.	[illegible]
	5.17 9.10	Salamanca	[illegible]
	5.17 9.00	Gowanda	[illegible]
	5.01 8.42	Carrollton	[illegible]
	4.47 8.25	Limestone	[illegible]
	4.35 8.10	Bradford	[illegible]
	3.10	ar.	[illegible]
	2.58	Custer City	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Ridgway	[illegible]
	11.47	Little Toby	[illegible]
	11.17	Brockwayville	[illegible]
	10.43	Falls Creek	[illegible]
	[illegible]	DuBois	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Sykes	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Big Run	[illegible]
	9.45	Punxsutawney	[illegible]
	9.20	lv. Clayville ar.	[illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION.

EASTWARD.		STATIONS.	WESTWARD.
Exp.	Mail Exp.		Mail.
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.
10.45	6.45	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	[illegible]
		William St. Dep.	[illegible]
10.07	6.07	Orchard Park	[illegible]
9.55	5.52	West Falls	[illegible]
9.42	5.32	Golden	[illegible]
9.12	5.12	Springville	[illegible]
8.45	8.45	West Valley	[illegible]
8.30	8.30	Ashford	[illegible]
a.m.	p.m.		

Connections for east and west at Rochester with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, [illegible] Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and east [illegible] at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge [illegible] all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for [illegible] Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Connections are made at Buffalo with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Niagara Falls, [illegible] Lewiston, Hamilton and Toronto, [illegible] M. S. R. R., Michigan Central R. R. [illegible] Trunk Railway for all points in [illegible] the west.

Tickets, time tables and full information can be procured at ticket office, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't. ISAIAH S. EMERY, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Mon. [illegible] 31, 1886.

AR. EASTW'D.		STATIONS.	LV. WEST'D
P.M.	P.M.		
6.55	1.18	Coudersport	[illegible]
6.51	1.14	Hammonds	[illegible]
6.45	1.08	Olmsted	[illegible]
6.37	1.00	Neisen	[illegible]
6.30	12.53	Knowlton	[illegible]
6.23	12.45	Roulette	[illegible]
6.18	12.41	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]
6.10	12.33	Burtville	[illegible]
6.03	12.26	Silver Spring	[illegible]
5.56	12.19	Coleman	[illegible]
5.50	12.12	Port Allegany	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCL[illegible], Sup't.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

is authorized to receive moneys for said estate, applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 24 1872.